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Pact Foreign Ministers To Meet in Berlin 11 Apr

LD2803133989 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1248 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—As agreed, a regular session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee is to take place in Berlin 11-12 April 1989.

CEMA Engineering Committee Begins Session

Proceedings Open in Prague

AU2303112989 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Mar 89 p 2

[CTK report: "CEMA Committee Session"]

[Text] Prague—The 10th session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Engineering, which opened in Prague yesterday, has on its agenda 12 issues of cooperation. Among the most important ones is the discussion of the realization of the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technological Progress Through the Year 2000. In this context, special attention is to be devoted to progress in building automated factories. The session will also consider tasks arising for the committee from the 129th and 130th sessions of the CEMA Executive Committee. The committee will also deal with cooperation in the production and supply of equipment for nuclear power plants with a view to ensuring a consistent observance of commitments ensuing from the agreement concluded by the governments of the CEMA member states.

Adamec Receives Committee Delegates

LD2203220289 Prague CTK in English 2039 GMT 22 Mar 89

[Text] Prague March 22 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Adamec received Wednesday [22 March] heads of the member states' delegations of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) Committee on Cooperation in Engineering, which is currently in session here.

The Czechoslovak Government, Ladislav Adamec said, pays great attention to the development of engineering which should highly contribute to the modernization of Czechoslovak industry, and at the same time should be successful in exports. The present state is not satisfactory which is also the result of the management of the economy in the past. Therefore, an economic reform was started.

The Czechoslovak premier stressed the significance of cooperation between the CMEA countries, particularly on the level of enterprises, for which optimum conditions should be created. Many conceptions have been worked out but the results are not corresponding.

Referring to the recent meeting of experts from the countries neighbouring with Czechoslovakia, which dealt with environmental protection in central Europe, Ladislav Adamec pointed out that it would be useful if the CMEA countries, utilizing cooperation with industrial capitalist states, were able to respond to the growing need for products for ecological purposes.

Session Concludes 23 Mar

AU2903081789 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Mar 89 p 2

[CTK report: "Session of a CEMA Committee Ends"]

[Text] Prague—A session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Engineering ended with the signing of a protocol in Prague on Thursday [23 March]. The session openly and critically assessed issues concerning the cooperation among the CEMA member states, and solutions and prospects through the year 2000. The participants in the session discussed, among other things, the course of cooperation when implementing the comprehensive program for scientific-technical progress, the development of automated construction systems, the perfection of the coordination of cooperation in the sphere of equipment for nuclear power engineering, the development of production sharing and the specialized production of equipment for the food-processing industry, issues pertaining to light industry, medical equipment, and other matters.

Some of the specific points on the agenda were, for example, the development of an ecologically clean automobile with 1,200-1,800 cubic centimeter engines, and of the Il-96, Il-114, and Tu-204 aircraft.

CEMA Cooperation Discussed in Moscow

AU2903095989 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Mar 89 p 7

[CTK report in the "24 Hours Abroad" column]

[Text] Deputy ministers of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the CSSR, Cuba, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the USSR, and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic discussed collaboration in the economic bodies of the United Nations at a CEMA meeting which was held in Moscow on 22-24 March. The head of the Czechoslovak delegation, CSSR Deputy Foreign Minister Evzen Vacek, met with USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy on Friday [24 March]. They discussed issues pertaining to Soviet-CSSR collaboration at European and international conferences and forums.

Former CSSR Official at Sopron Conference

AU1803203789 NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian
4 Mar 89 p 5

[Interview with former CSSR Deputy Premier Ota Sik by Gabor Miklos: "Guest at the Sopron Conference—The Third Way of Economic Development"; date and place not given]

[Text] Under the title: "The Formulation of Economic Policy in the Period of Transition in the Socialist Countries"—a 3-day international conference began in Sopron on 3 March with the participation of 140 experts from 18 countries. The opening lecture at this conference, which was organized by the International Economic Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, was delivered by Kalman Pecsi, deputy director of the institute. Among other things, he said that the experience of recent years showed that the transition was much more controversial, longer, and more risky than anyone could expect.

By analyzing the transitional state of the economy, the economists and politicians attending the conference are seeking possible solutions, and they will send their proposals to the governments of the socialist countries in question. Ota Sik is one of the guests at the conference.

This is the first time that the former deputy premier has visited a CEMA country since 1968.

First, we asked Prof Ota Sik for his opinion on the subject included in the title of the conference.

[Sik] First of all, I have to tell you that I am not the same Ota Sik I was in 1968. My views have changed, and I no longer support the traditional basis of Marxism-Leninism. At the same time, the fact that I turned away from the traditional interpretation of the concept of socialism does not mean that I have fully accepted the capitalist market economy, either. I term my views the third road of economic development. In my view, market mechanisms will function better under this model than under the current type of capitalism, in which the power of monopolies hinders competition and thus reduces quality while also hindering restructuring and efficiency. The U.S. automobile industry prior to the appearance of Japanese competition is a good example of this.

[Miklos] What is your opinion of the idea that socialist reforms are always provoked by a crisis of the given regime?

[Sik] I would start again with the theory. In my view, the problems derive from the fact that people dogmatically interpret Marx, who overestimated the importance of the concentration of capital and underestimated motivation. When I speak about the meaning of incentives, I am still considered a bourgeois ideologue in the CSSR, and they then refer to Marx. I only say that the economy can only develop under pressure, with competition.

[Miklos] According to this, should socialism become a competitive society?

[Sik] Yes. I also consider it extremely important, in addition to wages, for the workers to be motivated by sharing in the market profits, a dividend.

[Miklos] In your lecture, you repeatedly used the expressions socialism and socialist society. Meanwhile, debates are now under way here in Hungary which consider these concepts as empty and almost impossible to define.

[Sik] My present concepts have developed as a result of my many years of analyzing capitalism. For example, in the last 10 years, the number of shareholder-employees in the United States has increased from 600,000 to 8 million. According to BUSINESS REVIEW, enterprises in which employees own a greater share of the assets are more efficient, and huge management costs can be saved in places where representatives of employees are also included in the enterprise management. Socialism now has the opportunity to make a fresh start. In my lecture here, I came up with the proposal to reorganize the large-scale enterprises into stock corporations, with their employees holding 50 percent of the shares. This would lead to a long-term property interest. A short-term profit interest would instead lead to the exploitation of the means of production. Therefore, I envisage a market economy with tough competition, one that is free of monopolies and in which part of the private capital profits are gradually converted into the workers' stock property. The requirement of macroeconomic planning is also part of this basis. I call such a model a humane economic democracy.

Foreign Minister Malile Arrives in Paris

AU3003082089 Tirana ATA in English
0730 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Tirana, March 30 (ATA)—At the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of the French Republic, Roland Dumas, the minister for foreign affairs of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania, Reis Malile, arrived in France on an official and friendly visit, on March 29.

On the same day he had a separate meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the minister of foreign affairs of France, Roland Dumas. The delegations of both countries, headed by the respective ministers, began talks.

Air Transport Agreement Signed

AU3003082289 Tirana ATA in English
0735 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Tirana, March 30 (ATA)—The agreement on the civil air transport between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of French Republic was signed in Paris on March 29.

For the Albanian side the agreement was signed by the minister for foreign affairs, Reis Malile, and for the French side by the minister of foreign affairs, Roland Dumas.

The agreement envisages the establishment of the regular Paris-Tirana air line and return.

In his speech on the occasion, Roland Dumas pointed out among others that the bilateral air agreement has a special meaning. The friendly cooperation between the two parties has made possible the creation of the links based on mutual confidence which facilitated the signing of this agreement. This is a natural conclusion of the will of the two countries' governments to further cooperate together.

In his speech, Comrade Reis Malile evaluated the importance of the signed agreement. He expressed the confidence that it will contribute to the further development of the bilateral relations especially in the field of transport.

Attending the signing ceremony were top officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the two countries as well as the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Paris, Ksenofon Nushi, and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic in Tirana, Philippe Legrain.

Meeting with representatives of the French press who were present at the ceremony of signing the agreement, Comrade Reis Malile said that "It is a special pleasure for me and my coworkers to be given the occasion of coming for an official visit to your beautiful country with an ancient history and culture."

He emphasized that the relations between the PSR of Albania and the French Republic are developing on the road of friendship and have made steps forward in various fields of common interest as in the political, economic, trade, cultural ones, etc. The wish and will the Government of the PSR of Albania is that they develop and materialize further. We witness with pleasure that such a will exists also on the French part. We have a special respect for the friendly people of France who celebrate this year the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution.

Meets Trade, Cultural Ministers

AU3003083689 Tirana ATA in English
0745 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Tirana, March 30 (ATA)—On March 29, the minister for foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Reis Malile, was received by the minister of foreign trade of the French Republic, Jean-Marie Rausch. On this occasion it was discussed on the further development of the economic cooperation and the finding of ways to promote the trade exchanges between the two countries.

The minister for foreign affairs, Reis Malile, met also with the minister on the questions of the French language and culture, Alain Decaux, with whom he exchanged opinions on the promotion of the cultural relations between the two countries.

Attending these meetings were senior functionaries of the respective ministries as well as the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSRA in Paris, Ksenofon Nushi, and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic in Tirana, Philippe Legrain.

Dumas Hosts Dinner

AU3003104289 Tirana ATA in English
0920 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Tirana, March 30 (ATA)—The minister of foreign affairs of the French Republic, Roland Dumas, gave on March 29 an official dinner in Quai d'Orsay, in honour of the minister for foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Reis Malile.

Attending the dinner were top representatives of the Foreign Ministry of France and of the French Ministry of Trade, personalities of culture, and representatives of the French press.

Present were also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Paris, Ksenofon Nushi, and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic in Tirana, Philippe Legrain.

During dinner, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the two ministers exchanged speeches.

After expressing satisfaction over the official visit the minister for foreign affairs, Reis Malile, is paying in France, the foreign minister, Roland Dumas, evaluated the efforts and struggle waged by the Albanian people to win and safeguard independence. He said that few peoples in Europe have suffered so much over their history as the Albanian people. Your patriots are distinguished in their prolonged struggle for independence. They proved that when a people is determined it is able to safeguard its independence. We not only understand but agree with the importance the Albanian people attach to independence. The care you show for the independence is in full agreement with the development of the international cooperation that is more indispensable than ever.

Further on, he hailed the achievements scored in the cultural relations between the two countries. Then, speaking on the bilateral economic relations he pointed out that possibilities exist in finding the ways to carry ahead the exchanges in various fields. He mentioned on this occasion also the signing of the air agreement between the two countries, stressing that talks will begin soon for the achievement of an agreement in the field of post-telecommunications.

Dwelling upon questions of foreign policy, Roland Dumas evaluated the role of Albania in the Balkans. Albania, he said, has known to begin a bilateral and multilateral dialogue with the Balkan neighbouring countries, which stands above the military alliances.

Then the foreign minister, Roland Dumas, raised a toast to the health of the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, Ramiz Alia, and to the happiness of the Albanian people.

Thanking the host for the warm words addressed to Albania and the Albanian people, the foreign minister, Reis Malile, said that our people have cherished feelings of special respect for the French people. Being based on the existing friendly traditional links, the relations between the two countries have at present assumed fresh development and are materialized in various fields of common interest. Nevertheless there still exist unexploited possibilities to broaden the cooperation in such fields as economy and trade, culture, science, and technique, etc.

Further on, dwelling on some aspects of the foreign policy of our country and of the international situation, Reis Malile said that the PSR of Albania and the Albanian people have always welcomed the steps undertaken towards the lowering of tension, the wiping out of the regional conflicts and their just solution, because they are sincerely for the avoidance of dangers threatening international peace and security. But it is known that Europe's division into blocs, the armaments race, and other factors of tension continue to exist. We think that when two superpowers in different ways want to dominate the political problems of the time and decide among them on questions having to do with the destiny of the peoples and security in Europe and in the world, the opposition to this tendency with the independent stands of each other are in favour of the democratisation of international relations.

A positive process of cooperation has begun in the Balkans, he continued. Pushing ahead with the commitment of all Balkan countries, it will assist in the creation of an atmosphere of understanding and confidence which our region is so badly in need of.

Speaking of the national minorities, he said that our conviction is that the national minorities should serve as factors of links and friendship among the peoples. It is important to work through political will and sincere efforts for the overcoming of the bitter inheritance of the past, for reaching solutions of the existing problems and not for the creation of new difficulties, as it happened recently that national rights, equality, and democratic freedoms were violated through violence and tanks. The interests of the peoples, peace, and stability of the region demand raising over the prejudices of the past, the extinction of passions and that the sound reason, wisdom, and political realism prevail over in treating of the problems.

The peace and security in Europe are closely linked with the situation in Mediterranean and the developments in the Middle East. We think that turning the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and cooperation demands first of all the withdrawal of the foreign fleets from it.

Then the Foreign Minister Reis Malile raised a toast to the health of the president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterrand, and to the happiness of the French people.

Mladenov, CSSR's Johanes Hold Official Talks

AU2903192589 Sofia BTA in English
1829 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Sofia, March 29 (BTA)—With full unanimity on all questions, talks were held here today between the ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia—Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Jaromir Johanes.

In the spirit of openness the two ministers informed each other on the specific processes of restructuring under way in Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia under the leadership of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] and the Czechoslovak Communist Party, on the chief trends of the home policy and international activity of the two countries. It was noted that the aims which inspire the changes in the two countries are identical in principle with the restructuring carried out in the Soviet Union and in the other socialist community countries, that they have been brought about by the objective needs of the historical development.

The two sides stressed the importance of the unanimity and interaction of the BCP and the Czechoslovak Communist Party and of the personal contacts between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Milos Jakes for upgrading the development of the Bulgaro-Czechoslovak relations. Dynamic development also undergo the direct relations between the governments and the parliaments, between the public organizations, between the figures of science, culture and education, between the peoples of the two countries [sentence as received]. It was pointed out that there are strong and durable traditions in this respect. The two sides noted the role of the mass media for the wide and true covering of the comprehensive and various changes in the two countries, for the ever closer acquaintance between the two peoples.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Jaromir Johanes stressed the importance of the Long-Term Program for Economic and Techno-scientific Cooperation up to the Year 2000, signed in 1988, for the development of the economic cooperation. At the same time they pointed out the need for activation of the contacts through the application of new modern approaches and the full-value utilization of the existing opportunities.

The two ministers stressed that the economic reforms in Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia open new prospects for the development of the relations between the two countries and are an important part of forming new theoretical and practical experience. In this connection they stressed the need for radical innovation in the cooperation of the framework of the CMEA with the conditions of the qualitatively new relations of economic cooperation and interaction occurring in Europe.

Discussing current international problems, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Jaromir Johanes noted that the raising of the all-human values to a priority place in international relations leads to positive changes in the East-West dialogue. The philosophy of the new political thinking, the constructive peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and the realism displayed by the governing circles in the West contributed to the successful completion of the Vienna meeting and to the adoption of its final document. The two ministers expressed hope that this qualitatively new spirit in the Helsinki process will take the upper hand at the talks on reduction of conventional forces and on the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe, will determine the positive direction of the relations in the economic and humanitarian sphere.

At the same time they voiced concern over the desire of certain circles in the West for continuation of the confrontation and over their attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of certain states by using well-known scenarios and stereotypes.

During the talks the two sides confirmed the resoluteness of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia to make their contribution to the pursuit of the agreed foreign policy course of the Warsaw Treaty member states aimed at active construction of the common European home peaceful and just settlement of all conflicts and creation of a world free of weapons and violence.

The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs pointed out the constructive and timely character of Czechoslovakia's proposals for the creation of a zone of confidence, cooperation and good-neighbourly relations through contacts between the Warsaw Treaty member states and NATO and of the joint peace initiative launched by the GDR and Czechoslovakia for central Europe.

Mr Jaromir Johanes underlined that his country hails Bulgaria's policy aimed at turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons and good-neighbourly constructive relations in this region.

The initiatives of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia in the field of ecological protection were highly appreciated.

After the talks, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Jaromir Johanes signed a 5-year protocol on cooperation between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

FRG Businessmen Discuss Economic Cooperation

AU2803192589 Sofia BTA in English
1732 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Sofia, March 28 (BTA)—Mr Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, minister of economy for the Saarland province of West Germany and Mr Helmut Wagner, president of the ASCO group are paying a visit to this country. At the talks in the biotechnological and chemical industry association the two sides discussed the possibilities for the use of various types of interrelations.

The Bulgarian side made a proposal for the improvement of trade exchange, for expansion of investments in the sphere of perfumery and cosmetics, in household chemistry and the production of plastics. The interrelations can also comprise joint cooperation on third markets. A proposal was made for the setting up of joint companies.

A contract was signed between Pharmachim and ASCO for the expansion of production and trade with perfumery and cosmetic products. The partners plan to consider the possibilities for the establishment of a joint company in the sphere of perfumery and cosmetics.

Received by Zhivkov

AU2903135989 Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Sofia, March 29 (BTA)—The active business cooperation between Bulgaria and Saarland (FRG) is in compliance with the upgrade development of the relations between Bulgaria and the F.R.G. and contributes to their dynamization. This assessment was given today at the meeting of Bulgaria's state leader Mr Todor Zhivkov with representatives of the business circles from the F.R.G.

Bulgaria's State Council president was informed by the visiting here Mr Hans Joachim Hoffmann, minister of economy of Saarland, Mr Helmut Wagner, president of the ASCO group, and Mr Arno Krause, secretary of the European Federation for Training of Managers and head of ASCO Aufsichtsrat, about the talks for cooperation they held with their Bulgarian partners. The good opportunities for active economic interaction were ascertained, the cooperation on the basis of the establishing of joint companies on Bulgarian territory included. They will be in the sphere of the production and selling of consumers' goods.

The cooperation between Bulgarian companies and the European Federation for Training of Managers was also discussed.

Mr Stoyan Ovcharov, minister of economy and planning of Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

Handling of Seized Drugs, Smugglers Explained

AU2903144089 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Mar 89 p 2

[Commentary by Boris Novakov, prosecutor at the Chief Prosecutor's Office of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, under the rubric "Consultation—Legality": "Narcotics"]

[Text] The editor's office has received a letter from reader Velin Khristov from the "Khristo Botev" housing development in Vidin, who asks: What happens to the narcotics seized from people attempting to smuggle them across the Bulgarian border illegally, and to the foreigners who smuggle them?

We invited Boris Novakov, a prosecutor in the Chief Prosecutor's Office of Bulgaria, to comment on this question. He explained as follows:

During the last few decades, the problem of drug addiction has expanded beyond the borders of a few countries and become a worldwide phenomenon. The alarmed world public adopted a number of measures, including legal ones, through the United Nations Organization. The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs was approved in 1961, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances in 1971. A third convention to supplement and update the latter conventions has been prepared for signing. Our country has signed both the above conventions and is also ready to sign the third, from which a number of obligations will arise.

Our internal legislation for combating drug addiction and narcotics trafficking corresponds to the obligations arising from the international conventions on narcotic and psychotropic substances, including the conditions for using medical drugs containing such substances, which are precisely established, and the appropriate organs see that they are strictly complied with.

The established legal procedure in Bulgaria obliges the customs inspection organs, when they discover contraband narcotics, to hand over the narcotics to the Narcotics Service of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare (Article 83 of the Public Health Law). The established procedure for inspection, storage, destruction, and accounting for the narcotics handed over excludes any possibility whatsoever of them being misused by individual persons or organizations.

The destruction of the seized narcotics (after the smuggler has been sentenced and the narcotics confiscated) is carried out by an order of the minister of public health and social welfare, which appoints a special commission to organize, carry out, and monitor the burning of the narcotics confiscated by the court. This commission includes representatives of government departments and of organizations responsible for preventing trafficking in narcotics and their abuse.

Information on the narcotics seized on Bulgarian territory is sent every 3 months to the international organ for narcotics control and to the UN Division of Narcotic Drugs, which has its headquarters in Vienna. Personal reports on the smugglers are written, and new trends in the specific equipment used for smuggling are analyzed. Samples from every parcel of narcotics seized are handed over in Bulgaria to representatives of the International Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in order to discover their origin and where they were manufactured.

As soon as the documentation has been drawn up by the customs inspection organs, the smugglers are handed over to the public prosecutor, who must proceed with an investigation of the smuggler, which he orders the investigating organ to carry out (under Article 242, or, in

certain cases, under Article 354a of the Penal Code). The investigation is continually monitored by the public prosecutor, who makes every possible effort to ensure that all the facts are completely established in a timely manner.

When the smuggler's guilt has been established, he is handed over to the court, which finally determines the penalty and disposes of the narcotics. The public prosecutor sees that the sentence is carried out, monitoring the precise fulfillment of the prescribed measures.

After serving his sentence, term of imprisonment, and paying the fine imposed by the court, the smuggler is expelled from Bulgaria. If the smuggler, after leaving prison, fails to pay the fine imposed on him (a fine for such crimes must be imposed, in addition to imprisonment), he cannot leave Bulgaria, but is given suitable employment, the wages from which are used to pay his debt (Article 29, paragraph 1b, subsection c of the Law on Foreigners' Residence in the People's Republic of Bulgaria).

Leaders' Public Appearances for 10-17 Mar
AU1803174689

[Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newcasts, the Sofia press, and Sofia BTA in English during the 10-17 March monitoring period report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

Petur Dyulgerov, Dimitur Stoyanov, and Vasil Tsanov attended the Sixth Congress of the Bulgarian Actors Union in Sofia on 13 and 14 March. (Sofia Domestic 1000 GMT 13 Mar 89) (Sofia Domestic 1830 GMT 14 Mar 89)

Grisha Filipov and Georgi Yordanov attended the Fourth Extraordinary Congress of the Bulgarian Composers Union in Sofia on 13 and 14 March. (Sofia Domestic 1400 GMT 13 Mar 89) (Sofia Domestic 1830 GMT 14 Mar 89)

Petko Danchev, Emil Khristov, and Ivan Panev attended the opening in Sofia on 14 March of the Fourth (Extraordinary) Congress of the Bulgarian Film Workers Union. (BTA 1154 GMT 14 Mar 89)

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received Hasan Khalid, grand mufti of Lebanon in Sofia on 13 March. (BTA 1810 GMT 13 Mar 89)

Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Andreas Filippou, minister of education of Cyprus, in Sofia on 15 March. (BTA 1759 GMT 15 Mar 89) In Sofia on 16 March, he received Zainoui Abdin Sanoussi, minister of information, culture, and tourism, at the Presidency of the Republic of Guinea. (BTA 0806 GMT 17 Mar 89)

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, departed Sofia on 11 March with a National Assembly delegation on an official visit to Tehran. (Sofia Domestic 1600 GMT 11 Mar 89) He returned to Sofia from Tehran on 16 March. (BTA 0823 GMT 16 Mar 89)

Yordan Yotov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the Fourth Congress of the Bulgarian Scientific Workers Union in Sofia on 14 and 15 March. (Sofia Domestic 1400 GMT 14 Mar 89) (Sofia Domestic 1000 GMT 15 Mar 89) In Sofia, Yotov also received a working group from the CPSU Central Committee that ended its visit to Bulgaria on 15 March. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Mar 89 p 2)

Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, made a speech in Sofia on 14 March at the Sixth Congress of the Bulgarian Actors Union. In Sofia on 15 March, Dyulgerov talked with a PRC trade union delegation led by Zhang Ruiying, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. (Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 16 Mar 89 p 1) He also attended a municipal conference on intellectual matters held in Pernik in March. (Sofia Domestic 1830 GMT 16 Mar 89)

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign economic relations, departed from Sofia on 14 March with a delegation to attend a meeting of Balkan economics and foreign trade ministers in Ankara. (BTA 1714 GMT 14 Mar 89)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture, science, and education, held talks in Sofia on 11 March with Zainoui Abdin Sanoussi, minister for information, culture, and tourism, at the Presidency of the Republic of Guinea. (BTA 1723 GMT 11 Mar 89) In Sofia on 12 March, Yordanov conferred with Andreas Filippou, minister of education of Cyprus, (BTA 1805 GMT 12 Mar 89) and signed a cultural agreement with Filippou in Sofia on 15 March. (BTA 1909 GMT 15 Mar 89) In Sofia on 16 March, Yordanov attended the opening of an exhibition of Spanish paintings. (Sofia Domestic 2000 GMT 16 Mar 89) In Sofia on 16 March, he signed a cultural agreement with Guinean Minister Zainoui Abdin Sanoussi. (BTA 0806 GMT 17 Mar 89) Yordanov also attended a municipal conference on intellectual issues held in Burgas during March. (Sofia Domestic 1830 GMT 16 Mar 89)

Foreign Ministry Requests Hijackers' Extradition
LD2903173589 Prague CTK in English
1635 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Prague March 29 (CTK)—FRG Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Hermann Huber and Counsellor of the Spanish Embassy Emilio Perez de Agreda y Saez were invited to the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry today where First Deputy Foreign Minister Pavel Sadovsky asked them for cooperation and extradition of terrorists in connection with the hijacking of an airliner on the Budapest-Prague-Amsterdam flight today.

The hijackers originally tried to force the crew to fly to the United States. The pilot replied he could fly only to Europe, which was why Barcelona was chosen. The hijacked airliner landed in Frankfurt-am-Main where the terrorists surrendered to West German police.

Husak To Leave Hospital 'in Next Few Days'
LD2903200989 Prague CTK in English
1700 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Prague, March 29 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak will be released from hospital in the next few days.

He has received many greetings and wishes of an early recovery from bodies, organizations, workteams and individuals in Czechoslovakia as well as prominent foreign representatives. Husak sincerely thanks for all these greetings.

Soviet Election Results Show 'Democratization'
AU3003111489 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech
29 Mar 89 p 5

[Jan Stejskal commentary: "Calm Course and a Number of Surprises; On the Initial Results of Parliamentary Elections in the USSR"]

[Text] A high voter turnout, broad support for restructuring and democratization, and, in many cases, a dramatic denouement of the election campaign—such are the first conclusions that can be drawn from the elections to the Congress of People's Deputies, which reached their climax on Sunday [26 March] with the casting of votes in territorial electoral districts. The parliamentary elections, which were for the first time held in the USSR on the basis of choosing from several candidates, have become the largest mass-character effort of restructuring since its beginning in 1985.

The elections had their expected winners and unexpected losers. In the course of the many months of campaigning, a number of new personalities have emerged who had previously been scarcely known to the Soviet public. Many of them have attracted interest due to their novel view of solutions to urgent problems and their well-prepared election campaigns. Despite their lack of substantive experience in public life, they managed to win a sufficient number of votes.

In Leningrad, for example, Yuriy Boldyrev, an engineer in the local shipyards, prevailed over Anatoliy Gerasimov, first secretary of the city party organization. Voters in Volgograd chose Komsomol staffer Aleksandr Kiselev over the well-known Soviet writer Yuriy Bondarev. In the Ukraine, five first secretaries of oblast party committees were not get elected, and Valeriy Saykin, chairman of the Moscow city soviet, also failed to win a simple majority. The overwhelming victory of Boris Yeltsin in the Moscow national constituency is the subject of lively discussions among Muscovites.

In defiance of the great preelection tension, the voting followed a calm and organized course throughout the USSR. Only two minor incidents have been reported: Roughly 100 young people demonstrated in Yerevan—although any agitation on election day was forbidden—so the Yerevan militia detained some of them; and in the city of Grozniy, citizens demonstrated for their ecological demands to be met. Following talks with the local authorities, they dispersed.

Many observers draw attention to the fact that, in defiance of skeptics' predictions, the great majority of eligible voters took part in the elections. In Moscow, the voter turnout reached 84 percent, and in many oblasts in was even higher.

There is, however, a relatively high number of constituencies in which no candidate won the necessary simple majority of votes. Such cases are especially found in localities with a large number of candidates for a parliamentary seat and split voter loyalities. For example, in 11 out of 26 Moscow constituencies the name of the deputy is unknown. In many places the election campaign will therefore continue.

RUDE PRAVO Criticizes Dubcek Past, Present
LD2903092789 Prague CTK in English
0810 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Prague March 29 (CTK)—"Former first secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Alexander Dubcek did not ensure the fulfillment of tasks resulting from the August and November Central Committee sessions in 1968. Instead of the process of consolidation, there emerged a very unfavourable situation in all spheres of social and economic life", today's RUDE PRAVO said.

In its commentary on the 20th anniversary of the Central Committee session which elected Gustav Husak general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the daily said: "Alexander Dubcek did not return to the

policy set by the January session of the Central Committee in 1968, the aim of which was further development of socialism, improvement of party work and democratization of social life".

Today Alexander Dubcek is striving to get to the public scene again by giving numerous long interviews to various foreign mass communication media. His "communicativeness" is not being used accidentally. Certain certain circles abroad like to use Dubcek as an advocate of their interests—the misuse of the process of restructuring and democratization in our country for uttering slanders about it", RUDE PRAVO stressed.

The daily deals with the development in Czechoslovakia in 1968, pointing out that representatives of the right wing in the party Central Committee grossly distorted the contents and results of the January session in 1968. The right wing gained control over many mass communication media and launched with their help a campaign against the party, the socialist system and the state. "The result of the procedure of the party leadership, for which Alexander Dubcek is personally responsible, was that the right-wing and anti-socialist forces, which turned the slogans on the program reform upside down—into the destruction of socialism—soon gained control over the situation in the party, in state bodies and the whole country", the daily said, adding that Czechoslovakia stood on the verge of a civil war.

"Open action of the counter-revolution has been prevented by the internationalist assistance of five allied countries. The resolutions approved at the session of the party Central, Committee of August 31, 1968, gave a chance of a relatively quick overcoming of negative phenomena and consolidating the situation in the party and the society".

The daily went on to recall that "despite his tremendous responsibility for the developments until August, Alexander Dubcek remained in the post of party first secretary. However, the following months showed that he had failed to learn a lesson. He went on to act just as before August. His words were out of tune with deeds."

In the course of time the consolidation of the party and society did not progress and therefore Dubcek was relieved of the post of the first secretary of the party Central Committee at the Central Committee session in April 1969, and later expelled from the party because he abandoned the Marxist-Leninist line and went over to a revisionist platform, and through the policy he pursued he parted with the party, with the interests of the people. He brought the party and society into a deep crisis and caused it and socialism immense damage. He bears great personal responsibility for the wasted chance offered by the January 1968 session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee", RUDE PRAVO said.

"Not even today has Dubcek sobered down from false elation or changed his opinions and attitudes. Also today it makes him feel flattered that someone again showed interest in him. He failed to see or does not want to see that he is again being manipulated, that the popularity he is being given by the Voice of America, the BBC, the University of Bologna, AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, the Viennese television, the U.S. LIFE magazine or illegal groups is once again being used for struggle against restructuring and democratization in our country and for attacks on socialism as in the crisis years", RUDE PRAVO said.

It said that "his statements of a person who was there during the crisis years, and in addition in a high post, are intended to give the slanders, spread by the bourgeois press and international reaction about their course and about restructuring at present, a semblance of authenticity. Captured by megalomania, Dubcek is fulfilling this role readily and well. He says exactly what those who organize his popularity expect him to. Dubcek evidently still beleives that he was indelibly entered into the history of our country as an enlightened reformer of socialism who was unjustly expelled from the party. He expects the time to come when this wrong is rectified. It is true that history can be falsely interpreted but not changed. His era will remain in it as a memento of where the policy of a person who renounced the Marxist-Leninist principles, who casts away the socialist principles and betrays the interests of the people leads to. He will remain only the person who brought our party and country to the verge of a catastrophe", RUDE PRAVO said.

CPCZ Plenum on Restructuring, Education Opens

LD3003091689 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] The 13th session of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee opened in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle this morning. The Central Committee will discuss a report on CPCZ activity following the 12th session of its Central Committee and its future tasks, which is being delivered by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The Central Committee will also discuss the tasks facing the Czechoslovak educational system in the conditions of restructuring. The report on this item of the agenda will be delivered by Jan Fojtik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Jakes Chairs Statewide Party Meeting

LD3003041789 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Chaired by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee, and attended by members and candidate

members of the Presidium and members of the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee, a statewide meeting was held in Prague today with chief secretaries of the regional committees of the Prague and Bratislava party and city party committees.

The session discussed the results to date of implementing the conclusions of the 12th session of the party's Central Committee in the conditions of party regional and city organizations, and praised the broad response to the statement by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of victorious February. The session assessed the situation and further progress in safeguarding the implementation of the resolution of the Central Committee Presidium on the annual member meetings of party primary organizations, plenary meetings, and party conference prior to the 18th party congress.

The session paid great attention to fulfilling the tasks of the 1989 state plan, and paid special attention to safeguarding the needs of the internal market and creating prerequisites for the transition of state enterprises to the comprehensive application of the economic reform as of 1 January 1990.

The session also assessed the experiences of party organs and organizations concerning the political safeguarding of the second stage of restructuring production, scientific research, and the currency base of the national economy, and of carrying out elections of self-administrative organs and setting up party committees in state enterprises. The participants in the meeting also discussed some topical questions of the internal life and work of the CPCZ.

Adamec Visits Enterprises in Chodumov District

LD2903211389 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Ladislav Adamec, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, visited Chomutov District today. Jana Havingerova details the course of his visit:

[Havingerova] The federal premier visited two enterprises in the district: a concern of the Nastup Tusimice mining enterprise and the Prunerov-2 power station. At one of the largest open-pit mines in our Republic he took a detailed interest in the fact that the Nastup mine ranks No 1 in the North Bohemian brown coal region for the lowest costs per tonne of extracted coal and No 1 in terms of profitability. In this connection he also stressed the significance of the technical cooperation between the mine and the electric power stations as a basis for combine forms' purposefulness in organizing our production technical base. In a discussion with employees who maintained the equipment, the two sides spoke above all about the brigade form of labor organization and remuneration.

Another stop of the federal premier was the Prunerov-2 power station. His main attention here focused on creating conditions for ecologically faultless production. Comrade Ladislav Adamec acquainted himself in detail with the preparation of verification for desulphurization methods in cooperation with the USSR and the FRG. While the West German equipment has already been tested at Prunerov power station, the neighboring Tusimice-2 power station has begun in the past few days to put into trial operation a desulphurization unit based on the Soviet magnesite method.

Comrade Ladislav Adamec then spoke with the workers about the state's fuel and power policy. He stressed that we also in the future envision the mining and utilization of coal. Its use will, however, be partially replaced by natural gas and nuclear power. The questions of those engaged in the discussion concerned, above all, ecological questions. Comrade Adamec, among other things, spoke in detail about preparations for the meeting of the premiers of the neighboring countries on environment problems. This meeting was preceded by a meeting of experts of these countries in Prague in the middle of March. In this connection Comrade Adamec noted:

[Begin Adamec recording] We have lagged a little behind in the past and now we are trying to catch up in all this work. There should not exist in the Republic a case whereby an ecological effort of any nature whatsoever is lacking due to a shortage of funds. Money should not be lacking anywhere. We [words indistinct] out of the 17 billion [not further specified], approximately 20, maybe 25, of today's (?savings). In other words, there is a monetary reserve, and there must also be a reserve for capacities. This is the situation. This may clash with some regulations being obsolete—it is often very difficult to walk around all sorts of institutions before we even start doing anything. But we have said the following in the government: Ecological action of any type has priority—but, I warn you, Adamec cannot guarantee that Tusimice or Kadan will build this or that project, that they should have canalization equipment, and so forth. Adamec is physically incapable of safeguarding this. But we have said this, and I reiterate at this forum that capacities and monetary funds are available for this purpose. I cannot say any more. If someone judges whether the government is doing too much or too little—well, that is their personal opinion. I say yet again: We have already announced over the radio that the government is relying on certain spending—it is relying on building capacities. Now this is up to the individual departments and, naturally, national committees, to watch over these matters, to begin work on them. [end recording]

[Havingerova] Qustions concerning the further development of the power industry in North Bohemia and speeding up the construction of desulphurization equipment were also answered by Antonin Krumnikl, federal minister of fuels and power, and Miroslav Kubin, director general of the Ceske Energeticke Zavody state enterprise.

In conclusion, we asked Federal Premier Ladislav Adamec to briefly assess his impressions of his visit to Chomutov District. He replied:

[Begin Adamec recording] I have a made a pledge to myself that I will have a look at how the miners are fulfilling their duties. I must say that they fulfill them honestly and effectively. At the same time, I also wanted to have a look at how Tusimice is implementing the measures in the ecological sphere. Well, these must gather speed, it is true; they are doing quite well, but they should approach things a little faster. Altogether I can say that I saw all that I expected to see. I am satisfied with about half of it, and less satisfied with the other half. But I trust that we have agreed that both we and they will step up our efforts and that we shall overcome. [end recording]

Run-Up to First Multicandidate Election Outlined

AU2803160489 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Mar 89 pp 1, 2

[Article by Marie Koenigova and Daniela Mannova: "They Will Choose From Three; Experimental By-Election to the CSSR Federal Assembly in Teplice District"]

[Excerpts] On Monday [21 March] the Central Committee Presidium of the CSSR National Front approved 20 candidates for by-elections to the Federal Assembly chambers. These by-elections are scheduled for 20 April in nine constituencies, in which the incumbent deputies surrendered their seats due to changed work assignments.

Electoral district No 66 comprises virtually the entire Teplice District and has so far been represented by Vratislav Vajnar, former CSSR minister of interior. Immediately after the deputy's resignation, people here were told that in the by-election they would test some elements of the electoral system now being prepared. Specifically, this means choosing from two or more candidates. [passage omitted]

The nominations were to be submitted to the National Front District Committee by the end of February, which also happened. There were 21 nominations. Such a spontaneous response of political parties and social organizations came as a surprise. One no longer had to fear that there would not be enough candidates to choose from. Party organizations from factories and cooperative farms submitted 13 names, trade union organizations and the Association of Disabled Citizens submitted 2 names each, and the Firemen's Union, the physical culture association, and the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society 1 name each. In Duchcov, all the organizations associated with the National Front agreed on one nominee. [passage omitted]

Choosing among all the nominees was not easy. It became quite specifically apparent that when conditions for a wide-ranging development of democracy are created, people will seize the opportunity. It is no secret that the electoral system as practiced heretofore literally fixed the political, professional, and age composition of the body of deputies. It was possible to take pride in what a high and balanced representation of workers, farmers, youth union members, women, and so forth that we have. However, faced with a deputy's genuine work, many of them did not hold their own—perhaps because they were nominated just for the sake of statistics. Now we are testing new forms. It may well happen that we will no longer be able to pride ourselves on what we used to, but our bodies of deputies should become far more active and fit for work.

It was also from this viewpoint that the Presidium and the Secretariat of the National Front District Committee evaluated all nominations and placed them in a certain order, which it recommended to the plenary session for assessment. In the debate, members of the plenum supported their Presidium. Even the organizations whose nominees "did not pass" backed the proposed order 100 percent. At the same time the plenum determined that the two top-ranked nominees would be fielded as candidates for the election proper, with the next two acting as alternates.

In the end, the central electoral commission for electoral district No 66, Teplice-West, registered three candidates. Therefore, Teplice voters will have three candidates to choose from. People here are not enthusiastic about this. Why? Because they fear that with three candidates there is a greater risk that none of them will receive the needed number of votes. In this event the election would then have to be repeated within 14 days. [passage omitted]

All three candidates are party members. Lubos Behalek and Jana Richterova were nominated by their primary party organizations, and Miroslav Tatrmus is the joint nominee of National Front organizations from Duchcov. [passage omitted] All of them are seasoned functionaries who have never been afraid of expressing their opinion and who command natural respect in their work collectives. [passage omitted]

The registration of candidates by the central electoral commission completed the first part of preparations for the by-election. The second and, for the voters' decision, most important part—preelection meetings and rallies—is starting. Everyone realizes that these will certainly take a stormier course than in the past. [passage omitted]

The three candidates will jointly appear at 18 large rallies. On 30 March, the National Front District Committee and the district national committee will discuss at a joint meeting the implementation of election programs and their updating for the second half of the election period. The candidates will therefore avail themselves of all necessary information, including background material on the localities in which the rallies will take place. They will need this information and material because the chronic unresolved problems of the district will surely become the main focus of voters' questions.

Only these preelection meetings and rallies and the election itself will demonstrate the contribution of the democratic elements employed during the selection of candidates for deputies. These will indicate whether or not the voters find three candidates too many or too few for a qualified decision. This is because ultimately only one candidate can be elected.

Bush Administration's 'Bitter Honeymoon' Assessed
AU2903114789 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Mar 89 p 4

[Milan Rusko article: "Bitter Honeymoon; First Steps of the New U.S. Administration"]

[Excerpts] For the first 100 days after a new president takes office in the White House, the U.S. press and public tend to avoid making critical remarks and comments about him. However, this tradition is gradually becoming a nostalgic memory, for no U.S. President can avoid decisions which lead to discussions on whether he is making the right moves, if not to outright criticism.

George Bush tried to use this "honeymoon" to test the attitude of the Democratic majority in the U.S. Senate toward his plans. John Tower's nomination for the post of U.S. secretary of defense served as a touchstone—an unhappy idea, and we know the result: The Senate rejected his candidacy. [passage omitted] After this failure his second nominee, Richard Cheney, was approved quite easily, but the public and the press throughout the world noted this event as the new President's first defeat on his home ground.

Still, the two candidates have one thing in common that enables us to judge the direction that U.S. military policy is going to take: **It is already obvious that the space militarization program will continue.** With the arrival of the new administration, the strategic arms talks, which were considered by many as being imminent, were postponed—according to President Bush, this would give the U.S. side time to better prepare, so that it would "not be rushed." It is not known to what extent this is the President's own view and how much Brent Scowcroft, his national security adviser, contributed to it; soon after his appointment, he declared that "the cold war is continuing." Scowcroft's claim that the USSR wants to disrupt the Western alliance with a peace offensive, instead of by strategic intimidation and arms, shows what certain prominent Washington officials are really afraid of.

It would be nice to concede that we are prejudiced in this matter. However, the campaign unleashed by Secretary of State James Baker concerning the modernization of U.S. shorter-range missiles and their replacement in the FRG and other European NATO countries by outdated Lance missiles forbids this. This takes us back to reality, for the U.S. decision to modernize was made without the approval of its NATO allies or the FRG itself. Washington is once again reviving the policy of "arming in order to disarm." So far nothing has indicated that the White House is striving to be more realistic—not even after USSR Foreign Minister E. Shevardnadze's constructive Vienna statement, in which he proved that the USSR is willing to make considerable concessions to the other side in eliminating tactical missiles. [passage omitted] Defense Secretary Richard Cheney had not even settled in his chair when he declared that "the United States must not let itself be trapped into relaxing its vigilance just because it has to deal with a new general secretary." **Is this what he believes, or is he paying tribute to the dark forces of the military-industrial complex?**

The Bush administration's orientation is manifest in its attitude toward such global problems as the disarmament process, and in its activities in the hotbeds of tension in individual regions. At a news conference at the beginning of March, the President himself expressed the hope that the U.S. Congress would "renew material assistance to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries as soon as possible." [passage omitted]

As in Nicaragua, the United States is pouring gasoline onto the conflagration in Afghanistan, meddling in its internal affairs and grossly violating the March 1988 Geneva Accords by continuing its massive arms deliveries to opposition groups and by sending military experts to Afghanistan as instructors. [passage omitted]

The statement that U.S. foreign-political activities have so far been neither very constructive nor novel, and that the new administration has not yet demonstrated any strikingly novel approaches to solving problems, is borne out by the scant U.S. activity in the Middle East. [passage omitted] **In line with old practices, Washington continues to appeal only to Palestinians to give up their national liberation struggle, thus leaving Israel a free hand to murder women and children in the occupied territories.** [passage omitted]

The first drops of "henbane" were introduced into the "honeymoon" by certain tactless steps of the secretary of state, who is said to ignore the experience of senior officials and diplomats. For example, during his recent visit to China, the U.S. President invited an exotic guest from among the ranks of local dissidents to dinner—as has become the fashion among certain Western politicians. Anyway, the guest did not show up, and the President appeared in a peculiar light, for it became obvious that actually, "...the caravan moves on." It was on this occasion that the diplomats recalled how they had opposed this invitation from the very start.

George Bush and his administration have entered a 4-year period which will give them ample opportunity to show the error of those who had at first pointed out some of their problematic steps and their unwillingness to accelerate the process of improving the international atmosphere on the basis of new disarmament treaties, reduced military spending, and a limitation on troop and armament strengths, etc. The U.S. President can always

change his mind about making economic cooperation with the socialist states, and particularly the Soviet Union, dependent on concessions in other spheres. Not only the United States but the whole world would benefit were Washington to orient itself toward rejecting the confrontational concepts of the enemies of peaceful coexistence. Perhaps even the "honeymoon" would then be more enjoyable.

Bush Administration, U.S.-CSSR Ties Viewed
AU2803160689 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Mar 89 p 6

["Substantial extract" from a telephone conversation between RUDE PRAVO Washington correspondent Zdenek Porybny and readers, on 16 March: "What Do You Want To Know About the Present-day United States?"]

[Excerpts] Last Thursday [16 March] the editorial office arranged a telephone hook-up between readers and RUDE PRAVO Washington correspondent Zdenek Porybny on the topic of U.S. domestic and foreign policy. For more than 4 hours Porybny answered three dozen telephoned questions that were largely asked by readers from Prague but also by readers living outside the capital. [passage omitted]

Jana Pribylova, Prague: For 8 years George Bush was Reagan's vice president, and for many years he has been a leading figure in the Republican Party. How far can he go in changing the policy of his predecessor in office?

[Porybny] I would compare this to the ancient philosophical saying that it is impossible to step into the same river twice. Although the river bed of U.S. policy since the departure of Reagan and 2 months after the arrival of George Bush is essentially the same, much water has already flowed over it, and the water that it carries is now different from that which flowed at the end of last year.

As to the direction in which the new river bed of U.S. policy will deepen, there may be a guide within the view of General Scowcroft, Bush's national security adviser, according to whom the new President is well aware that no country can seal itself off from the influences of the external world on such global issues as environmental pollution, the spread of drugs, terrorism, and so on. And that is, I think, the indisputable difference compared to the slogans with which Reagan came into office 8 years ago.

Reader Z.L. of Prague 4: Will the United States introduce a different foreign policy under President Bush?

[Porybny] For 2 months already a reevaluation of the foreign policy approaches of the former administration has been taking place in Washington, first and foremost the policy concerning the USSR. The Bush administration will obviously follow the main directions of foreign policy from the final years of the Reagan administration. From some of Bush's statements, U.S. commentators infer that his approach to the world will be less influenced by the outmoded patterns of thought from the first years of the Reagan administration, which proceeded from an understanding of the development of the world as an irreconcilable and irreversible struggle between good and evil, where good was represented by the United States and evil by the USSR. [passage omitted]

A certain problem is that, from its 1st day in office, the Bush administration has been forced to adopt, under the pressure of events, the most varied foreign policy decisions without announcing any comprehensive concept of how it views the U.S. approach to the world and its problems over the next 5-10 years. [passage omitted]

In May, Secretary of State Baker is to go Moscow, where he will discuss the timing of the next Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. At that time, perhaps, it will be possible to establish a date for the resumption of the Geneva talks and to lay down a program and calendar for further steps in Soviet-U.S. relations.

In Washington it is rumored that President Bush appreciates Moscow's patience and its understanding of these particular features of U.S. policy.

Vojtech Kratky, Prague 4: What will happen to the secretaries of state and the officials of the former administration? [passage omitted]

[Porybny] The departing government officials and staff will not come out of this too badly. The experiences and acquaintances of government service are highly valued in the United States, both by private companies that need to influence various government decisions to their benefit, and by universities and research institutes that seek to increase their prestige by hiring well-known public figures.

For example, Secretary of State Shultz was hired by the well-known Stanford University in California, and other officials have transferred to large legal firms representing the top U.S. corporations, or have gone straight into management, particularly at arms manufacturing companies. [passages omitted]

The departure of some means the arrival of others. In the case of the Bush administration, for the most part there are no new faces. The foreign policy team is made up of people with many years of government service, mostly under Republican presidents and often connected with former Secretary of State Kissinger. In the domestic policy team, experienced politicians, bankers, and graduates from top private universities such as Yale, Harvard, and Stanford also predominate.

Washington newspapers sometimes describe the Bush team as an administration of white, male government professionals, the majority of whom play tennis.

Reader J.D. of Prague 4: What kind of role will Zbigniew Brzezinski play in determining policy in the Bush administration?

[Porybny] At the moment it is still difficult to answer this question. Brzezinski has recently made every effort to once again penetrate the center of decisionmaking in U.S. foreign policy, especially concerning the socialist countries, but his connections with former President Carter are working to his disadvantage. Carter is labeled by the Republican Party, and particularly by its right wing, as a weak president who ineffectively defended the power interests of the United States. [passage omitted]

However, both Brzezinski and Kissinger adopt the analogous opinion that it is necessary to use contemporary development in the European socialist countries to force through such changes that would gradually lead to a change in their social system and toward orienting them into an integrated Western Europe.

Reader J.S. of Kladno: It is reported that the United States is the world's largest debtor, that from time to time it is shaken by crises, and that it struggles with its Japanese and West European trading rivals. What is its economic position in the world today?

[Porybny] The U.S. economy, even with the existence of all the problems you mention, is still the strongest in the world. Although the share of the U.S. gross national product in the world aggregate has fallen from 30 percent in 1960 to roughly 20 percent today, this is still greater than the share of any other individual country or economic organization.

F. Stanek, Prague 4: Would the United States be willing and able to help to solve the USSR's food problem? When would this perhaps bring results?

[Porybny] U.S. agriculture is among the most productive in the world. From this point of view, it would undoubtedly be possible to employ U.S. experience, know-how, and technology to improve agricultural production elsewhere in the world. [passage omitted]

In the last decade the United States has sold the USSR on average 13-15 million tonnes of grain a year. Over the next 5 years the U.S. expects Soviet purchases of wheat and legumes to total roughly 9-12 million tonnes a year.

Influential forces in the right wing of Bush's Republican Party, but also in the Democratic Party, are trying to halt the growth of U.S.-Soviet economic cooperation under the slogan "The worse off the USSR, the better it is for America." In connection with this, a former Reagan collaborator, Patrick Buchanan, said something to the effect that U.S. policy ought not to be directed toward support for this or that group in the Soviet leadership, but rather toward discrediting, defeating, and breaking up the whole of Lenin's party and overthrowing the entire system.

Reader P.K. of Prague 5: I have the feeling that the capitalist countries are described too negatively in our mass media. [passage omitted]

[Porybny] In RUDE PRAVO we try to present developments in the whole world, and therefore also in the capitalist countries, objectively. It can happen that a certain article will arouse in some readers the feeling that we focus too much on the negative phenomena in these countries, but I think that on the whole we report the situation in capitalist countries realistically and, in any case, more accurately than is the case with the Western mass media's reporting on the situation in our country. [passage omitted]

L. Janovsky, Prague 5: I have these questions: What resources does the United States devote to the fight against AIDS, and how much is this in regard to military spending? [passage omitted]

[Porybny] In the federal budget proposal for fiscal year 1989 President Bush demands a substantial increase in spending in the fight against AIDS, an increase to a level of roughly $1 billion. This is a lot of money, but it is still perhaps only 0.3 percent of U.S. military spending. According to U.S. estimates, overall 180,000 Americans will die from AIDS before 1991. [passage omitted]

P. Prichazsky, Brno: I read in RUDE PRAVO that U.S. instructors are participating in the battles against the Afghan Government. Who sends them there, what kind of people are they, and does President Bush know about this?

[Porybny] We received this report from official information distributed by Afghan officials; it did not specify who specifically is involved and whether they are members of the U.S. Army, intelligence services, or mercenaries hired and paid by the Afghan armed opposition. I am not able to say who is involved, and I cannot know whether or not President Bush knows about this. U.S. officials deny that their military instructors are present in Afghanistan.

Reader T.V. of Levice: Is the Bush administration prepared for the alternative of converting the arms industry to civilian production? What would then happen to the arms manufacturing plants?

[Porybny] In the interim, the Bush administration is not considering converting the arms industry to civilian production. Some antiwar organizations have already put forward proposals on how to take this step, and they indicate that this would not lead either to a fall in production or to unemployment but, on the contrary, would instead lead to the greater prosperity of all Americans. However, no U.S. Administration has yet seriously considered these proposals.

Arms manufacturers will not stand for a conversion to civilian production, especially because the profitability of arms manufacturing as a result of its significant degree of monopolization and because the close personal ties between military and industrial officials are stronger than in civilian branches of industry. The political influence that these armaments firms possess is used in their own interests and not in the interest of those who can demonstrate that America already has enough weapons.

Reader A.P. of Prague 8: What is the Bush administration's stand on environmental protection?

[Porybny] Substantially more positive than that of the Reagan administration, although, in the meantime, only in words. President Bush has already announced the preparation of a new law on clean air, within the framework of which harmful industrial emissions resulting in so-called acid rain ought to be reduced. He has also voiced his support for the freezing of plans to drill for oil in the coastal waters of California and Florida. [passage omitted]

[Question from A.K. of Brno] I would like to know how many socialist countries possess the so-called most-favored-nation status? Is there a chance that we will also be granted this? Is the export of certain goods from the United States to the CSSR prohibited?

[Porybny] Congress grants to or takes away from individual nations the most-favored-nation status on the basis of a request from the President. At the same time, no advantages are involved. It simply means that the import of goods from the country that has been granted this status is not impeded by higher customs duties than the import of goods from other countries. If this status is not granted to some state or is taken away from it, the import of its products into the United States is usually impeded by substantially higher customs duties, which increases the price of its goods on the U.S. market and makes them less competitive.

Czechoslovakia lost this status in 1951 for political reasons, and we are still denied it for the same reasons, although this hampers the growth of mutually advantageous trade. From statements made by members of Congress, it does not seem that we will be granted this status in the foreseeable future. I think that this depends mainly on the overall atmosphere in East-West relations.

Of the socialist countries, the SFRY, Hungary, Poland, and China have been granted most-favored-nation status.

[A.K.] What about an embargo?

[Porybny] The U.S. prohibits the export of a whole series of industrial products and also so-called strategic raw materials to Czechoslovakia. This is an expression of the attempt to retard the technological development of our country with the justification that it could be used for military purposes. Paris is the headquarters of the NATO member states' Coordinating Committee [for multilateral export controls], known as Cocom. Cocom compiles long lists of goods that must not be exported to socialist countries.

The United States, which enforces these prohibitions the most vigorously, has the main say in Cocom. For example, the embargo concerns computers, communications technology, electronics, and so forth. Moreover, the United States has its own control over exports within the framework of which it controls roughly 130,000 commercial transactions each year.

[A.K.] Would it not be possible to purchase such goods, say, in Austria?

[Porybny] Austria is not a member of Cocom, but the Austrian Government, just like the majority of governments of other countries which trade with the United States, agreed to similarly control exports to us and other socialist countries. As far as I know, in this field U.S. customs officials can operate on Austrian territory.

As for importing goods into the United States, U.S. customs and commercial organs can cause such difficulties for those countries that refuse similar cooperation with the Americans that they prefer to accede to U.S. pressure. It would therefore be impossible to purchase goods through Austria.

[A.K.] Will Bush be more reasonable in this and ease restrictions on trade with us?

[Porybny] Last year the Reagan administration agreed to ease restrictions on the export of a number of types of so-called nonstrategic goods, but so far the Bush administration is hesitant to take a further step. It is under pressure from its allies to substantially reduce the extent of embargoes on exports to socialist countries.

The U.S. right wing has spoken out against all easing of trade restrictions and also against the establishment of joint enterprises with socialist countries. It argues that this would lead, in particular, to the transfer of U.S. technological know-how behind the so-called Iron Curtain, and that this would harm U.S. national interests. This is, of course, reasoning left over from the cold war years. [passages omitted]

Soviet Paramilitary Delegation Ends Visit

AU2803180689 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 25 Mar 89 p 1

["spa"-signed report: "On the Same Wavelength"]

[Text] Prague— A three-member delegation from the Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy (DOSAAF), the Soviet paramilitary organization, ended its visit to the CSSR yesterday.

Over 4 days the Soviet guests attended several meetings at the Central Committee of Svazarm [Union For Cooperation With the Army] and a number of get-togethers in Svazarm's primary organizations. The visit to Svazarm's primary organization in the compound of the Narex organization, where the delegation was acquainted with the history and present state of the rescue system, met with great interest.

A 1-day stay in Brno also greatly contributed to a better understanding of a number of problems with which Svazarm's members have to cope in their activity.

Plans, Delays in Nuclear Power Industry Noted

AU2903103689

[Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 25 March both publish reports on a news conference given by Jozef Keher, CSSR Government commissioner for the construction of nuclear power stations, and "his collaborators," in Prague on 24 March.

Bratislava PRAVDA on page 2 carries a 250-word CTK report entitled "Development of the Nuclear Power Industry." It mentions that during their "fully reliable and safe operation" last year Czechoslovak nuclear power stations overfulfilled their planned output, which had been set at 22,890 gigawatt hours, by 398 gigawatt hours. Referring to the "long-term program for the development of the nuclear power industry," the CTK report notes that by the year 2000 the "installed capacity" of Czechoslovak nuclear plants should reach 10,280 megawatts, which means that four 440-megawatt units (all of them at Mochovce) and five 1,000-megawatt units (four of them at Temelin and one in East Slovakia) will be added to the eight 440-megawatt units already in operation.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 25 March on page 2 carries a 400-word "pp"-signed report on the news conference headlined "Safely and Economically." The RUDE PRAVO report focuses on the current construction problems at Mochovce and Temelin. It notes that because of delays in construction and in supplies of technology (which are blamed on the Kralovo pole engineering works and on Chemont Brno), the original deadline for commissioning the first unit of the Mochovce nuclear power station, October 1989, had to be postponed by 13 months, to November 1990. Although construction in Temelin is said to be proceeding more successfully, even here "a 3-month delay occurred because of the failure of the Kosice East Slovak Iron Works to supply steel structures."

Dissident Lawyer Speaks on FRG TV

AU3003115289 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1730 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Statements by GDR lawyer Rolf Henrich, 45, who, according to moderator Dirk Sager, has been expelled from the SED and prohibited from exercising his profession by the SED on 28 March because of "subversive intentions," on an amateur video cassette sent from East Germany to the editors of the "Kennzeichen D" program; the video cassette has been edited by journalist Hans (Ziems); date of statements not given; Henrich recorded statements in quotation marks]

[Text] "After believing for decades that 20 Soviet divisions in the GDR would hamper us, we now suddenly see that no one is hampering us, that at the moment we are hampering ourselves most of all. This seems to be the current problem and, therefore, we will have to ask ourselves if we want to become some sort of German-speaking Albania in central Europe or what we really want to become. This is what we will have to ask ourselves."

The national border runs right through Berlin. To GDR citizens it only opens if they have a permit. For lawyer Rolf Henrich this is a characteristic of his state's presumption to keep its citizens under tutelage 40 years after the founding of the GDR.

"If one takes this as a starting point, I think that it is clear right from the start that the recent legal changes, in particular the regulations on travel of GDR citizens and also the changes regarding the authority of the courts, have not brought about any basic changes. In my view, these laws rather confirm the fact that the GDR is a tutelary state than give rise to any doubts about this.

"If, against this backdrop, one checks on when we are permitted to leave the country, when we are permitted to travel at all, and where we are permitted to go, one will quickly note that, according to the legal regulations you cited, we are permitted to go to only eight countries of the world without providing any special reasons. To only eight countries—one has to think about this in practice; more than 150 states are members of the United Nations. We are to be permitted to go to only eight countries. I call this house arrest. In this connection, it is pure cynicism that retirees and invalid people are permitted to leave the country without giving special reasons. They have exhausted their capacity for work, so to speak, and now someone else should pay for their pensions."

Life in the GDR as house arrest. This is said by someone who has to date defended the GDR's state system. Henrich justifies his harsh judgment:

"I think that one has to realize the situation we are in today. Basically, the starting point is that in 1961 we were walled in and that now alleviation of the conditions of imprisonment—always keeping the term house arrest in mind—is being negotiated and that the state is willing to negotiate the terms of this alleviation. I deliberately say that at the end of the 20th century one can no longer go on thinking in such a way, because I myself thought differently at one time, namely when the Wall was built. I frankly admit that at that time I was firmly convinced that the Wall was a temporarily necessary measure, because it was the means to establish the preconditions for us in the GDR to create socialist conditions. In principle, this was the consensus at that time. This consensus no longer exists today. I think that today conditions have changed in such a way that one can, indeed, speak of house arrest—at least as regards the overwhelming majority of the population."

A state that celebrates itself, that isolates itself from the developments in the neighboring states, that exercises tutelage over its citizens. Tutelage—a keyword from Henrich's theses about the anachronistic structures of his republic, whose borders are felt more and more painfully.

"In my view, the tutelary state has a particularly disastrous effect in cultural and intellectual life. There, it even effects the contents. Just think about what our concept of history looks like at present; what, for instance, is taught to the pupils in school. In the meantime, concerning the Soviet Union or Hungary, the Hungarian uprising, this deviates from the assessments of the respective countries themselves. This means, the tutelary state determines the contents of what is being taught and of what is to be thought."

Thoughts about the identity of the Germans in the year 2000: The term of reunification is doubtful, Henrich says. Bismarck's unified state is obsolete.

"In principle, what is necessary is the reduction of the existing borders to purely administrative borders, or, as Goethe said: He wanted to travel through all 36 German states starting from Weimar, without being forced to open his suitcase once. This was the most important thing for him—the closeness of people among each other, not the state in itself. Here we have to overcome the national structures. In the end, we need universal structures if you like, structures that bring people closer together. In this respect, I think we, in the middle of Europe, have quite a lot to do. If you look at the issue in this way, you see that the problem of the border between the two Germanies solves itself as soon as this path is being followed."

Seminar Held With FRG on Military Policy

LD2903084989 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1607 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Hamburg (ADN)—A 2-day military policy seminar with military scientists and high-ranking officers from the GDR's National People's Army and the FRG's Bundeswehr began in Hamburg today. It is taking place at the invitation of the Hamburg Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy and is the first of this kind

of discussion. The focus is the disarmament and security policy interests of the two German states in their respective alliances with particular regard to the current disarmament talks in Vienna.

At the beginning members of both delegations noted that the talks meet with the approval of the defense ministers of both German states.

Representatives of the GDR's delegation stated that they have come to Hamburg in the expectation of being able to hold a constructive dialogue on mutual ideas on security and the security policy situation in Europe, particularly that of the two German states, as well as on the content of military doctrines.

The GDR delegation is led by Major General Prof. Rolf Lehmann, deputy commander of the "Friedrich Engels" Military Academy. The FRG delegation is led by Brigade General Dr. Hermann Hagena, deputy commander of the Hamburg staff college of the Bundeswehr.

At the start of the seminar Egon Bahr, director of the Peace Research Institute, who is also chairing the meeting, told journalists, that as military personages from the USSR and the United States of America have long been meeting for an exchange of ideas the time is ripe for a meeting between representatives of the two German states' forces. Brigade Gen Hagena said that the Bundeswehr delegation is entering the seminar with openness and confidence.

Maj. Gen. Lehmann stressed on behalf of the GDR delegation that the time is long overdue for such meetings between military personages from the GDR and the FRG. The GDR intends to do everything to spread more confidence, security, and cooperation to the military-political area as well.

SPD Expert Cited on GDR Troop Reductions

LD2903193489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1626 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Hamburg (ADN)—A 2-day defense studies seminar between military scientists and high-ranking officers from the GDR's National People's Army [NVA] and the FRG's Bundeswehr concluded in Hamburg today. It took place at the invitation of the Hamburg Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy.

These discussions, which were the first of their kind, centered on the security interests of the two German states in their respective alliances, and also their disarmament and security policy plans, with particular consideration for the current disarmament negotiations in Vienna.

As Institute Director Egon Bahr stressed to the press at the conclusion of the talks, they took place in an open and businesslike atmosphere, and served as an example of practical confidence building. It would be useful to continue these meetings and to establish a dialogue which would no longer be considered out of the ordinary.

The Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] disarmament expert reported further that the GDR representatives had said that the announced unilateral National People's Army troop reductions would start at the beginning of April.

Bahr Describes Talks

LD3003041189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1707 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Excerpts] Hamburg (ADN)—Egon Bahr, the director of the Institute of Peace Research and Security Policy, described on Wednesday [29 Mar] the 2-day talks between military experts and senior officers of the GDR National People's Army [NVA] and the FRG Bundeswehr in Hamburg, which has just ended, as a piece of practical confidence-building. At a concluding press conference, Bahr, who chaired the exchange of views, underlined that the talks were conducted in an open and businesslike atmosphere. [passage omitted]

It was also announced at the press conference that the head of the NVA delegation, Major General Rolf Lehmann, has conveyed an initation from the GDR defense minister to the Bundeswehr officers' academy and the peace research institute to continue the talks at the 'Friedrich Engels' Military Academy in Dresden. [passage omitted]

Maj Gen Rolf Lehmann told ADN after the end of the conference that the exchange of views reflected concurring opinion on the most important points. They agreed for example that today wars in Europe can no longer be conducted and are no longer winnable. The aim of both sides is the prevention of war. They expressed hope for a successful outcome of the Vienna negotiations.

The representation of the goals of the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact member states and the unilateral reduction and restructuring measures of the NVA which are to begin in April were received with great interest on the part of the Bundeswehr representatives, said Maj Gen Lehmann. The entire course of the 2-day talks also demonstrated that there is interest on the Bundeswehr side in discussing ongoing questions with NVA representatives.

Fischer, Norway's Willoch Discuss Relations

LD2903141489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1206 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN)—Representatives of the GDR and Norway have described relations and dialogue between the two states as useful for trust and for promoting peaceful co-existence. They are characterized by mutual understanding and similar positions on the basic questions of disarmament and detente. This became

clear during talks which GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer conducted today in Berlin with a delegation from the Norwegian Parliament's committee for foreign and constitutional affairs, which is on a study visit in the GDR. It is the concern of the committee to be in accord with the spirit of the time and to look together for points of contact in these areas, the delegation leader, Kaare Willoch (Conservative Party), stated. [passage omitted]

According to Oskar Fischer, the GDR is proving its firm desire to help create peace with fewer weapons by its unilateral disarmament steps, its regional disarmament initiatives, as well as its constructive work in the forming of the CSCE process, in the Vienna negotiations on conventional forces, and further confidence- and security-building measures. It is necessary, on the basis of equality and equal security, to achieve radical reductions and restructuring of the two alliances' forces and conventional weapons so that the capability for a surprise attack is eliminated.

Fischer stressed that the GDR values the de facto freedom from nuclear weapons in northern Europe. A fixing and guarantee of this state of affairs under international law would be positive. He stressed that the GDR is and remains a reliable and predictable partner in international events.

The two sides afterward confirmed their efforts to contribute toward the consolidation of international detente through the development of bilateral relations and the deepening of dialogue.

Previously the Norwegian parliamentarians had been the guests of the GDR People's Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee. There they had an exchange of ideas with Gerhard Lindner (Liberal Democratic Party), deputy chairman of the committee, and with other deputies.

During today a meeting is scheduled with Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

Beil Holds Economic Talks in Helsinki

LD2903191289 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1432 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Helsinki (ADN)—The good-neighborly and fruitful relations between the GDR and Finland have continuously developed since the meeting in autumn 1987 in the GDR between the GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker and the Finnish President Mauno Koivisto. This was noted by GDR Minister of Foreign Trade Dr Gerhard Beil and Finland's Prime Minister Harri Holkeri in Helsinki today. Dr Beil is in Helsinki for economic talks, at the invitation of the Finnish Government. During the talk both politicians expressed their countries' intent to step up cooperation in economic and trade matters. Dr Beil reported on steps for further increasing bilateral trade agreed upon during his visit. Prime Minister Holkeri welcomed the planned measures and emphasized the Finnish Government's interest in further intensifying economic relations with the GDR.

Today the GDR politician also held an intensive exchange of views with his counterpart Pertti Salolainen and with Minister for Trade and Industry Ilkka Suominen.

Both sides stressed their great interest in a strengthening of economic cooperation. In this connection Minister Salolainen mentioned the areas of energy production plants, the cellulose industry and electronics. Minister Beil referred to the long-standing good cooperation with numerous Finnish firms. The two parties agreed upon measures for the further development of exchange of goods and also for the promotion of cooperation between GDR foreign trade enterprises and combines and Finnish firms in third countries.

In a discussion with Finnish industrialists, Dr Beil referred to the fact that the technological level and the performance of the national economies of both countries provided good starting-points for a deepening of economic cooperation, and proposed Finnish Technical Days in the GDR in late 1989.

Hijacked Malev Airliner Returning to Budapest

LD2903144689 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Report by correspondents Zsolt Szalay, Evelin Forro, and Jozsef Orosz]

[Text] [Szalay] Two Czechoslovak—in other words, not Polish—teenagers will have to answer to their consciences for the latest hijacking of a Hungarian airliner, a hijacking that fortunately ended peacefully. The spokesman of the Frankfurt Police Department, in answer to our question, termed this a question of 15- and 16-year-old boys. They were armed with a sawed-off shotgun, a carbine, and something that looked like a hand grenade. As the plane landed at Frankfurt-am-Main airport, it was surrounded by vehicles of the U.S. military police and then by the West Germans. It was then that the two juvenile air pirates surrendered. They are currently being interrogated, which is not very easy due to language difficulties.

[Forro] The two hijackers first of all took hostages in the (?VIP) lounge of Prague airport. When they were unable to open the door that opens onto the runway, they broke the door's glass with the butt of a rifle. With guns held to the heads of the hostages, they boarded the Malev airliner, which as a matter of fact was standing quite close to the building. The soldiers standing guard on the runway presumably thought that they [the hijackers] were shooting a movie, because they did nothing. At the stairway they released one of their hostages, and then they ran on board the aircraft, taking with them the ground hostess. In seeing this, a few passengers escaped in the course of boarding, while others ran out of the plane.

At this point the hijackers fired a shot [loevest adtak le].

The Hungarian consul in Prague arrived at the airport and conferred with them. They then released the women and children, and in exchange Consul Lajos Taba remained on board as a hostage. In the end, the plane took off with a 4-member crew, 10 passengers, and the consul.

[Orosz] The Tu-154B aircraft is already on its way home from Frankfurt with three Hungarian and seven foreign passengers on board, as well as the crew. Also still aboard the plane is Lajos Taba, the Hungarian consul in Prague, who volunteered himself as a hostage to the hijackers, in exchange for the release of the women and children.

Malev's deputy chief pilot said that the aircraft is expected to arrive in Budapest at 1900.

FRG Thanked for Return of Crew

LD2903204189 Budapest MTI in English 1928 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Budapest, March 29 (MTI)—On Wednesday afternoon Laszlo Kovacs, deputy minister of foreign affairs, requested Alexander Arnot, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Budapest, to convey the thanks of the Hungarian Government for the effective and prompt assistance given by the FRG authorities for the safe return of the crew and passengers of the hijacked Malev flight bound for Amsterdam via Prague.

The Embassy of the United States of America was also requested to forward the gratitude of the Hungarian Government.

Visit of ROK Foreign Minister Continues

Meets With Varkonyi, Nemeth

LD2903124989 Budapest MTI in English 1005 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Budapest, March 29 (MTI)—Miklos Nemeth, Hungarian prime minister, met Choe Ho-chung, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Korea, in Budapest on Wednesday.

During the morning, the guest from Seoul laid a wreath on the monument to Hungarian heroes in Heroes Square. Then Mr Choe and Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi signed an inter-governmental agreement on the elimination of double taxation and the prevention of the circumvention of taxation, and agreement on technical and scientific cooperation, and one on cooperation between the two foreign ministries. The two foreign ministers exchanged the ratification documents on the cultural, scientific, and educational agreement.

Following talks at the Foreign Ministry, Mr Choe held a 30-minute consultation with Miklos Nemeth in the parliament building. The Korean guests then left for Kecskemet.

Received by Karoly Grosz

LD3003103489 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP], has received Choe Ho-chung, ROK foreign minister. The head of Seoul's diplomatic service gave Karoly Grosz a letter from South Korea's president in which No Tae-u sent his good wishes to the MSZMP general secretary.

Choe Ho-chung stated that they will be happy to welcome Karoly Grosz to the ROK. The MSZMP general secretary accepted this invitation and also added that

our country will be happy to welcome President No Tae-u to Hungary. The South Korean head of state will visit Europe in the fall, and at that time may also visit Hungary as well.

Szuros Relieved as Central Committee Secretary

LD2903203489 Budapest MTI in English 1900 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Budapest, March 29 (MTI)—The session of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party] Central Committee ended in Budapest shortly before 7 p.m. with a closed door meeting on questions of personnel.

Matyas Szuros, elected recently as president of the National Assembly, was relieved of his post as Central Committee secretary. Sandor Lakos, editor-in-chief of HSWP's former theoretical periodical PARTELET, was also relieved because of retirement. The editor-in-chief of the new party periodical, FORUM, will be Istvan Szerdahelyi.

Lukacs Address to Budapest District Noted

LD2403045689 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Text] Tibor Hollauer sums up the comments made by Central Committee Secretary Janos Lukacs, who has addressed local party leaders in Budapest's 18th district:

[Hollauer] The abolition of party organizations at workplaces would mean the party's destruction, as one of the contributors said at today's discussions. This is because party members are unable and unwilling to also carry out party work in their homes.

Like it or not, Janos Lukacs stated in his reply, the question of who possesses power will be decided in the constituencies. Therefore, political work there will become important under any circumstances.

Party members, he said, will have to give up their political illegality at their places of residence; they must make themselves known in their locality, and they must agitate in support of the party program. Janos Lukacs said that as a resident of the 18th district, he also would gladly participate in programs of this kind.

At the same time, the possibility of political work must be allowed to survive, and this must also be ensured for other parties. It was not the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] that initiated the multiparty system, stated the Central Committee secretary. It was instead created by realistic social demands, and the MSZMP must acknowledge the fact that the fewer social strata interests the MSZMP can serve, then the larger the number of parties that will be formed in the future.

Meanwhile, in the opinion of Janos Lukacs, the MSZMP will win future elections because even if many had turned away from the party out of passion, at election time they will clear-headedly vote for the party that they know and which is the only one able to govern.

Our most important objective is currently to win the local government elections that are expected to be held at the end of this year, Janos Lukacs said. If we succeed in this then the future of the country will no longer be in doubt.

As for the Armed Forces, it was said, in reply to questions, that future cuts in defense spending will not endanger the country. At the moment, an attack does not threaten us from any direction, stated Janos Lukacs. Ties between the Workers Guard and the MSZMP must be loosened, for if this is not done, others would then also justifiably demand to form a party army. The fact, however, that the body will continue to serve the cause of socialism and the nation is not in doubt, in the opinion of Janos Lukacs.

Finally, it was said that greater care will have to be taken in respect to party building, for in the past 1 and ½ years the membership of the MSZMP has declined by 120,000. Young people under 30 years of age constitute only 7 percent of the membership.

MSZMP Spokesman Holds 24 Mar News Conference

AU2803182589 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Mar 89 pp 1, 3

[Report by Andras Banki and Maria Lakatos: "Council of Ministers Holds Session—Draft Bill on No-Confidence Motion—Debate on Introducing Highway Tolls—Establishment of the Government Scientific Policy and Economic Collegiums—News Conference by Government Spokesman Gyorgy Marosan"; in Budapest on 24 March]

[Excerpts] At its session on 24 March, the Council of Ministers approved the report submitted by Premier Miklos Nemeth on the environmental conference held in The Hague.

The government reviewed the experiences of the March session of the National Assembly and decided on relevant tasks.

The Council of Ministers discussed the draft bill on regulating no-confidence and confidence votes.

The government discussed the possibilities for maintaining and developing the national road network and analyzed ways of using additional resources.

The Council of Ministers established a Scientific Policy Council and an Economic Council.

The session of the Council of Ministers was followed by an international news conference held by government spokesman Gyorgy Marosan, with the participation of State Secretary of Justice Gyula Borics. [passage omitted]

MAGYAR HIRLAP: What will happen if the National Assembly approves a no-confidence motion? Will the government have to resign? An interim government will function in the meantime, but who will appoint the new premier?

Gyula Borics: The government session has dealt with this issue. Until the new constitution is drafted and adopted, the current procedure will prevail, namely that the Patriotic People's Front nominates the premier and the members of the government, and then the National Assembly decides on these nominations. [passage omitted]

MTI: From press reports, one can also see that many people had different interpretations of the irreversible steps in the construction of Bos-Nagymaros river barrage. I would like to ask you what exactly do we mean by these irreversible steps.

Gyorgy Marosan: The premier made some announcements at the National Assembly session, and these announcements were later slightly misquoted and often misinterpreted. Premier Karoly Nemeth said in parliament that the government would constantly examine the costs and the progress of this investment project, and that it would regularly inform the National Assembly. The government will study the possibility of a referendum on this matter, and the conditions of this referendum and its international and other implications. The government will submit the results of this study to the National Assembly, together with the draft bill on a referendum. This will probably take place in June. At its meeting today, the government began preparing this report, and it wishes to include a variety of forces in this activity. The government has made it clear that projects leading to irreversible changes should not currently be carried out. [passage omitted]

APA: When will the draft bill on a referendum be submitted to parliament? I ask this in connection with the Bos-Nagymaros project.

Gyorgy Marosan: The draft bill on a referendum and the possible referendum and report on the Bos-Nagymaros project will be submitted to parliament simultaneously. According to the work plan adopted by parliament, this will occur this June. [passage omitted]

DUNANTULI NAPLO: I would like to ask a question in connection with highway toll roads: Why has no decision been made, and does the government consider such a toll to be legitimate and the correct thing to do?

Gyorgy Marosan: Our resources for developing and maintaining roads and highways are extremely limited. We must find some additional ways to finance this. In its current debate, the Council of Ministers discussed the advantages and disadvantages of such a toll and the various ways of applying such tolls. [passage omitted]

Results of Grosz' Moscow Talks Praised

AU2903123689 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Mar 89 p 3

[Editorial by Istvan Zalai: "In the Spirit of Confidence"]

[Text] More than 3 days have now passed since the 1-day visit of the general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] to the Soviet capital. Therefore, a journalist who made the Budapest-Moscow-Budapest journey and reported on the intensive agenda has indeed now had enough time to evaluate the results of this true working visit, which was free of formalities. Going through one's notes and rereading the declarations and opinions heard during the visit and since, none of our initial conclusions have changed: There is mutual interest in each other's success and a reform alliance for the benefit of socialist renewal.

To obtain and provide information—this is the proper way to formulate the objectives of the visit, even if the contacts between the Hungarian and Soviet leaderships are consistent and multilateral. However, nothing can replace personal meetings between political leaders in our fast-changing and varied world; nor are such personal contacts superfluous. This is the case precisely because of the fast changes in the world and the variety of these changes. Almost 10 months have passed since the last meeting between Karoly Grosz and Mikhail Gorbachev, and a great amount of experience has been accumulated in this period. It was therefore time for an exchange of views on both bilateral and international issues. These experiences showed that the renewal itself—which is under way in our countries that are advancing on the road of reform and that are facing many problems and difficulties—brings new problems to the surface, both similar and different problems. We must talk about these problems and must discuss them openly because only such a comparison of opinions and views can clarify undesirable misunderstandings, and only openness and sincerity can encourage understanding and give confidence.

Can we be indifferent to the way that we, our decisions, and our actions are viewed in Moscow? There is no revival of old reflexes or the evaluation of mere geopolitical realities here at all. The reform-oriented Soviet policy has given a new impetus to all those who believe that the future lies in a modern type of socialism with a human face. In the spirit of the new thinking, the Soviet policy is transforming its relations with the socialist countries both in principle and in practice. This policy says that each socialist country is seeking specific answers to its own problems, and that diversity will only increase, rather than decrease, the power of socialism.

Therefore, if you like, the essential thing is not the existence of one party or several parties, but rather the fact that, without democracy, socialism is unable to make use of its inherent opportunities. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said this while awaiting his guest. His words practically set the tone for the Moscow talks, where all the really important issues of Hungarian-Soviet relations were discussed. If so, the way Karoly Grosz opened his international news conference at the end of the talks is really important: "During our 3-hour conversation, there was not a single issue on which our opinions differed or on which our interests diverged." His answers to journalists' questions adequately reflected the broad and comprehensive dialogue that he held with Mikhail Gorbachev, including the welcome high-level political cooperation, the much hoped-for new foundations for economic cooperation, as well as the issue of joint research into the events of 1956 and the improving conditions of the Hungarian national minority in the Soviet Union. However, we can extend the circle of issues, for the two politicians also discussed the need for a thorough and radical renewal of CEMA as well as the modernization and democratization of the Warsaw Pact. In the case of CEMA, the need for an inevitable reform has been mutually expressed. There is also agreement on the Warsaw Pact; the goal is not to upset the status quo in Europe but rather, in the long term, to eliminate the existing military blocs. This can also be considered an answer to the speculation concerning Hungary's neutrality.

Identical opinions and joint interests—this is the most one can say about this meeting in Moscow, particularly if we compare this meeting with the old times when reforms and reformers were viewed with distrust. Instead, as Karoly Grosz said, the reality today is characterized by understanding and confidence, confidence in a policy that envisages Hungary's future in socialism and which sees the road to be followed in preserving stability and in developing the political and economic reforms in a coordinated and dynamic way; confidence in a policy that is aware of the fact that it is primarily responsible to its own people and which is also aware that its decisions will have an effect beyond national borders. This refers equally to small and large countries alike.

***Obligations of Joining Geneva Refugee Convention**
25000133 Budapest HETI VILAGGAZDASAG in Hungarian 4 Mar 89 p 11

[Unsigned article: "The Entry of Hungarians"]

[Text] The Presidential Council decided last week that Hungary would join the 1951 Geneva Convention concerning international refugee affairs and the supplemental 1967 memorandum signed in New York. The agreement sets general standards for the signatories concerning, among other matters, who may be regarded as a refugee, and prescribes what rights may be granted to refugees. On the other hand, each signatory decides on the basis of his own immigration policy to whom to grant refugee status from among those seeking asylum, under what proceeding a person seeking asylum must prove persecution and the manner in which he or she was treated. Signatories have a free hand also in regard to expulsion, even though the Geneva Convention states that "no signatory state shall expel or deport in any way a refugee to the border of an area where his or her freedom is endangered by virtue of race, religion, nationality, belonging to a certain social group or because of his or her political views."

Based on international law persons arriving from Romania who at present stay in Hungary could not qualify as refugees, according to Boldizsar Nagy, a member of the international law faculty of the Lorand Eotvos University of Sciences, Department of Law and Political Science. Persons arriving in Hungary with passport in hand, on an official trip or as tourists, or those illegally crossing the border may be regarded only as persons in the process of escaping. They become refugees only if the Hungarian state recognizes their status on the basis of provisions contained in the international agreement. (On the other hand, the immigrant category constitutes a different matter: those who seek and receive permission to emigrate from Romania, and arrive in Hungary with passport in hand after their [Romanian] citizenship has been revoked, to be naturalized in Hungary.)

In addition to the applicable paragraph contained in the Constitution, only one or two legal provisions govern the situation of persons receiving asylum. These include for example a Council of Ministers decree according to which persons enjoying asylum in Hungary may only sublease rental apartments controlled by councils, while tenant rights are exercised by the Ministry of Social Welfare and Health. Beyond this decree the criminal code provides that the extradition of a person who has received asylum must be declined.

Within a few months the system of permits related to residence will be simplified. The National Assembly agrees with the Ministry of Interior recommendation, according to ministry officials involved in refugee issues. According to these provisions, if upon arrival in Hungary an escapee declares a desire to settle in Hungary, he will receive a permit to settle, complete with Hungarian documents required for resident aliens. Legal recourse also will be available: the rejection of a request for asylum will be subject to appeal.

The Ministry of Interior has also developed a recommendation concerning the establishment of refugee camps. According to these conceptions' so-called refugee receiving stations, capable of accommodating 200 persons each would be established in Nyiregyhaza, Debrecen, Bekescsaba and Budapest, or in the vicinity of these cities. All new arrivals from Romania would be initially placed in such camps for a period of two to 14 days. During this period their petition for permission to settle would be evaluated, and the applicants would be subject to medical examination. Those who wish to stay in Hungary would be

offered a job and a place of residence anywhere in Hungary. (As we learned at the Ministry of Interior, there is great concern at present because 80 percent of the new arrivals stay in Budapest or in Hajdu-Bihar County.) Those [who do not want to settle in Hungary] and wish to travel further will be placed into a separate camp, perhaps in Bicske. According to present estimates the annual maintenance of a 200 person refugee receiving station would cost 30 million to 40 million forints.

Insofar as the Hungarian-Romanian dual citizenship agreement is concerned, and which expires on 10 February 1990, the Ministry of Interior does not recommend the cancellation of the agreement, because, as they say, Hungary's refusal to extend the agreement would be of no help: even in the absence of an agreement new arrivals would not lose their Romanian citizenship. At the same time, a unilateral cancellation of the agreement would prompt the Romanian party to take new counter measures, according to Ministry officials.

According to most recent data, between 31 January 1988 and 31 January 1989, 13,719 persons escaping from Romania received residence permits. From among these 725 traveled further, and 168 returned voluntarily to Romania. According to official data, during this period Hungarian authorities returned 1,400 persons. Twenty-five percent of the refugees left families—wives and children—behind in Romania. Still, some 2,400 relatives live in Romania, and in the framework of family reunification only 60 children were able to come to Hungary. Generally, both parents of these children had come to Hungary. The average age of refugees is 27. Eighty-eight percent of the refugees are Hungarian, while 7 percent are Romanian and 5 percent of German nationality. "From the 300 million forint fund approved by the National Assembly last year we spent 74 million forints," according to Ministry of Interior officials. "The remaining funds may be expended also this year, however. This year's budget adds another 100 million forints to the fund, and donations amount to 1 million forints. Accordingly, this year we have 326 million forints available."

Government Signs Toxic Waste Convention

LD2303180689 Budapest MTI in English
1322 GMT 23 Mar 89

[Text] Budapest, March 23, 1989 (MTI-Econews)—Hungary is the first socialist country to have signed the international convention on the transportation of toxic waste, which has so far been signed by 34 countries and the EC Commission. The signing of the convention took place in Basel, Switzerland, on Wednesday [22 March].

Hungary is the transit route for 60 to 80 waggonloads of toxic waste per month. The signing of the convention allows Hungary to check transit shipments and/or ban their transportation through Hungary.

In the mid-80s Hungary elaborated a 10-year scheme for the handling, use and disposal of toxic waste. The first toxic waste incinerator will be made operational in Dorog (north-west Hungary) and the first depot in Aszod (central Hungary) this year. There are plans for the installation of more incinerators and depots and temporary storage facilities in the country.

Hungary produces an annual 1.8 million tonnes of toxic waste that requires specialized handling. Two thirds of this can be recycled, treated or made harmless. The remaining one third is kept in temporary storage facilities.

Hungary does not have substantial waste exports or imports and a government decree was passed in the autumn of 1987 to ban the importing of waste. Import is possible only with a single permit and only when it is to be used for recycling.

Hungary's underground waters are highly vulnerable and even 'safe' storage of waste is a liability. The country's position on the transit route is a danger in itself because unlawful disposal of waste here can yield high profits from the saving of transport costs.

Soviet Elections Credited to Perestroyka

AU3003093489 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Mar 89 pp 1, 6

[Commentary by Henryk Chadynski, permanent correspondent in Moscow: "First Experience"]

[Text] Although the full list of names of deputies who won seats in the new style Soviet Parliament in Sunday's elections will not be known for a few days—and only then will it be possible to assess the arrangement of political forces in individual republics and regions—the entire campaign and the elections can already be credited to perestroyka.

It was a great lesson in democracy, and this was particularly a result of the fact that there could be genuine competition between candidates. Speaking to journalists as he walked away from the ballot box, Mikhail Gorbachev expressed support for the idea of competition. The experiences gained in this initial stage of Soviet political reform were exceptionally valuable. The increase in political activity, which took on spontaneous forms of action that have been unheard of in this country for decades, the airing of differences of opinion, debate involving the presentation of opposing arguments, genuine campaigning, and even the attempts to employ tricks that were not always honest were all valuable. Something else that was valuable was the failure of the local apparatus' determined campaign to discredit Boris Yeltsin. The will of the electorate was the deciding factor.

This is a new situation, which boosts confidence in perestroyka, and strengthens the belief that the reforms are not just for show, but constitute a genuinely revolutionary process geared to restoring the principles of people's power.

It is true that a choice did not exist everywhere. There were still some constituencies where only one candidate stood. There is also a prevailing view that the electoral code has to be improved.

However, what matters most of all is the increased awareness that the process of perestroyka is irreversible, that there is a determination to go ahead with the reforms, albeit without causing upheavals and jeopardizing the population's standard of living. The new style Parliament is to continue the process of transforming the political system and, in particular, to ensure that there are legal guarantees to prevent the reappearance of deformations and a resurgence of Stalinism, regardless of whatever veiled form it may try to assume. The greatest guarantee for the further development of democracy is the strengthening of social control over the actions of the highest organs of government so that decisions of fundamental importance, such as the one on Afghanistan, cannot be made without the knowledge and approval of Parliament. At the same time, this social control is a condition for the widespread social activity without which, as Mikhail Gorbachev said last Sunday, perestroyka cannot succeed. This is also why the level of social commitment and activity displayed during the elections was also valuable.

Socialist Character of Soviet Elections Stressed

AU3003111089 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Mar 89 p 6

[Commentary by Jerzy Kraszewski, permanent correspondent in Moscow: "A Mandate of Social Confidence"]

[Text] The invitation to come along to 4 Kosygin Street was taken up by dozens of foreign correspondents, many Soviet journalists, and hundreds of Muscovites. Kosygin Street is where a group of buildings housing the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Physical Chemistry is located, and one of the buildings served as the polling station where Mikhail Gorbachev and his wife voted.

When the Central Committee general secretary appeared in the avenue leading to the building, one of the journalists tried to stop him by asking "What do you think about the elections, Mikhail Sergeyevich?" The reply was "Hold on, I will cast my vote and come back to you. We will have a talk."

A moment later we found ourselves taking part in an impromptu, unscheduled press conference with Mikhail Gorbachev.

Referring to the question that had just been asked of him, the general secretary said: "The election campaign represents great progress in the process of democratizing society. What is more, it is progress in the main direction, progress concerning power...."

The time will come for analysis and synthesis, for conducting appraisals, and the official results will be published; thus thoughts and comments that are free from the pressure of the moment will undoubtedly appear. However, I think that M. Gorbachev drew attention to the most important aspect of the campaign at the impromptu 26 March meeting, that is, the new way of forming a socialist government.

Undoubtedly, what is foremost in the memories of observers and participants in the preelection events are the highly charged rallies, the debates at electoral district preelection meetings that sometimes went on all night, the stormy meetings, and the "poster war" that took place on the streets of Moscow and did not always keep within the bounds of current regulations concerning election rivalry.

Essentially, these were new phenomena that gave the campaign a unique tone of its own. The fact that more than one candidate could run for a single mandate in the majority of districts was something new. For the first

time, radio, television, and the press reported on the detailed programs of individual contenders, and people were then able to express views about them.

It is also true that there was an extraordinary, unheard of, degree of political activity on the part of society that showed how deeply society is involved in public affairs. Let us say openly that it is involvement in support of the socialist character of change. Small, but vociferous groups that called socialism into question, such as the so-called Democratic Union, were rejected by society. This should surprise no one. The whole election contest, even in its most extreme forms, took place in the name of socialist goals, ideals, and values.

However, in writing down these initial thoughts on the elections as they occur to me, I would be inclined to treat these new, and despite some shortcomings, essentially positive phenomena only as manifestations of a much deeper process. M. Gorbachev spoke about this when he stressed that it was progress "in the main direction, progress concerning power." This is because the elections were the culmination of an important stage in the reform of the entire political system, a reform whose essence lies in a return to the Leninist concept of the Soviets and in the strengthening of socialism.

Essentially, this and not the maintenance of "rally democracy" was the goal. It was a question of the Soviets, democratically elected by way of free elections, becoming a foundation for socialist self-government, of them assuming the full burden of responsibility for the affairs of the country. The decisions to establish the institution of the congress of deputies and a parliament that works on a permanent basis—the Supreme Soviet equipped with new powers—were geared toward achieving this goal. This was also the case with the adoption of the principle that one-third of the deputies should be chosen directly by social organizations.

The elections initiate the difficult process of improving the functions of the Soviets. This fall will see elections take place in republics, oblasts, raykoms, regions, towns, and villages. Discussions are continuing on the subject of new principles for the management of republican economic affairs. A draft law on local self-government is being drawn up.

This is the beginning of the period in which the party has to implement the tasks that were formulated in its election appeal. PRAVDA wrote: "The deputies who have obtained a mandate of social confidence take on a high level of responsibility for solving the most important social tasks stemming from restructuring. This means, first and foremost, improving the health of our economy. It means strengthening our society on the basis of new, more democratic principles of internationalist unity.... It means consolidating the idea of social justice.... It means adopting a novel approach toward the key problems in international life...."

Belgium's Martens, Tindemans Arrive

Met by Rakowski

LD2903012589 Warsaw PAP in English 1940 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Warsaw, March 28—"The relations between our two countries are excellent," the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Belgium Wilfried Martens told newsmen before starting his visit to Poland today.

The official visit paid by the Belgian prime minister at the invitation from his Polish counterpart Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski confirms the will of the two sides to animate contacts in the interest of the two countries. It is a significant element in East-West dialogue that has intensified recently.

The plane with the Belgian guest landed at the Warsaw Okecie Airport at 18:10 hrs today. Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski and wife were awaiting Wilfried Martens and wife at the ramp.

The Belgian prime minister and Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, who accompanied him, were also welcomed by vice-Premier Ireneusz Sekula and Polish foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski.

Wilfried Martens's programme of political talks provides for two meetings with Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, a visit to the Belvedere Palace and to the Sejm (Polish parliament). The Belgian prime minister will also visit historical sites in Warsaw and Krakow and the former Nazi concentration camp Auschwitz-Birkenau.

Olechowski Receives Tindemans

LD2903231589 Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Warsaw, March 29—Belgium's Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, accompanying Belgian Premier Wilfried Martens at his official visit to this country, met today with Poland's Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski

Rakowski Toasts Tindemans

LD3003032289 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 29 Mar 89

["Rakowski's Toast"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, March 29—I would like to express my deep satisfaction at having the possibility to host in Poland you, Mr Prime Minister, your wife and the accompanying officials with Foreign Affairs Minister Leo Tindemans.

We treat your presence in Poland as an honest sign of the will to upgrade cooperation between our countries, of seeking new areas of cooperation and providing our relations with strong impulses of development in all

fields. We also treat your stay in Poland as an important contribution to the strengthening of all-European climate of confidence between nations and states.

We think, just like Belgium does, that all medium and small states can and should make their own individual contribution to the process of detente, confidence building and developing cooperation among nations.

This conviction lies at the foundation of Polish disarmament initiatives, among which an important place is occupied by the plan of decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe. The Jaruzelski Plan is in our belief open and we are ready to develop and enrich it in the course of constructive dialogue with all partners concerned including Belgium.

Great expectations are accompanying the beginning of disarmament negotiations on reduction of conventional armed forces and on new confidence building measures. We are taking part in them guided by the conviction that there is the need to reach agreement on all issues under discussion in the interest of ourselves—Europe and the world. We are trying to actively participate in creating the climate and conditions conducive to success of these negotiations. Our will for constructive cooperation is confirmed by unilateral decisions on cuts and changes within the Polish Armed Forces.

At the same time we think that the time has come to agree on negotiation's formula and work out a concept of the reduction of tactical nuclear potentials so that they cease to be the "grey zone", covered neither by negotiations nor disarmament regulations. We hope that Belgium shares the awareness of an urgent need to change the way of thinking in this respect.

The basic factor that influences Poland's economic relations with Western countries including Belgium, is our debt. The settling of this problem is above all the concern of ours. But at the same time this requires a constructive attitude on the part of our creditors and full and genuine normalization of Poland's financial and credit relations with all its partners.

While seeking solutions acceptable to all sides concerned, one should be guided by realism, take into account realities and think in categories of the existing eocnomic life. We express hope that the economic relations between the West and East will be purified of ideological motivations.

We highly value Belgium's commitment in the preparatory work before signing an agreement between Poland and EC. This is a good example of mutual understanding between our two states.

We are convinced that on the threshold of the 21st century, in the new climate of East-West cooperation, in the conditions of deepening the csce process, the Polish-Belgian relations can and should develop more dynamically. We particularly come out in favour of the intensification of the economic cooperation and reaching for its new effective forms.

There are deep transformations now taking place in Poland's economic, social and political life. Their essence lies in consistent democratization and restructuring of the state political institutions and in a deep reform of the economy. The Polish model of democratic and humane socialism is taking its shape ever more clearly. Favourable premises for achieving broad national agreement are maturing. We are consistently rearranging the economy with a view to securing its proper management and appropriate market and effectiveness mechanisms that would help free enterprising and initiative. We have created favourable conditions that make it possible for the foreign capital to take an active part in this process. We are glad that this is ever better perceived and understood also in Belgium.

Rakowski Receives Martens

LD3003032189 Warsaw PAP in English 2335 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Warsaw, march 29—There is no single problem in our political relations, Belgium's Prime Minister Wilfried Martens said at a dinner given in his honour today. The appraisal was confirmed by Polish Prime Minister Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski who declared the will to further expand and improve the Polish-Belgian relations in all fields.

Such thoughts accompanied the talks the Belgian prime minister started here today. Also today, the two prime ministers held a private meeting. The talks will continue on Thursday with the presence of the foreign ministers of Poland and Belgium.

Wilfried Martens met with Poland's Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp at the latter's Warsaw residence. Belgium's Foreign Affairs Minister Leo Tindemans attended the meeting.

In an interview for the Polish TV the Belgian prime minister touched upon the development of the Polish-Belgian relations and talked about possibilities for deepening the political and economic cooperation. In the evening, Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski gave a dinner in honour of Wilfried Martens. The prime ministers delivered toasts.

Meanwhile, Belgian Foreign Affairs Minister Leo Tindemans, who accompanies Prime Minister Martens, held here today political talks. At the Sejm he met with head of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee Jozef Czyrek while at the Foreign Ministry—with Polish Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski. In the talks the sides

stressed the need to open up a new chapter in the Polish-Belgian relations and to carry out a regular dialogue that would include mutual political consultations. The sides talked about the necessity to broaden the interparliamentary cooperation that would bring reciprocal visits by deputies of the two countries. Visits will also be exchanged by delegations of political parties and social organizations.

The sides paid much attention to trade and economic relations which, as it was stated, do not meet in full the possibilities of the two partners. The Polish side stressed that this depends to a considerable degree on financial and credit relations, which was received with understanding by the Belgian Foreign minister. The Polish side forwarded a proposal to sign a bilateral agreement on free-of-charge medical assistance for citizens of the two countries.

Walesa, Kiszczak, Others Discuss Roundtable Progress
LD2903214889 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2102 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] A working meeting took place in Warsaw between General Czeslaw Kiszczak and Lech Walesa. Participating were the cochairmen of the roundtable working teams, Wladyslaw Baka, Bronislaw Geremek, Aleksander Kwasniewski, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Janusz Reykowski, Romuald Sosnowski, and Witold Trzeciakowski, and also Zbigniew Bujak, Stanislaw Ciosek, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Andrzej Gdula, Mioeczyslaw Gil, Jan Janowski, Janusz Jarlinski, Lech Kaczynski, Bogdan Krollewski, Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, alojzy Pietrzyk, Ireneusz Sekula, and Jerzy Uzieblo. Representatives of the church, Bishop Tadeusz Goclowski and Father Bronislaw Dembowski, also took part in the meeting.

During the meeting, the problems remaining among the working teams were discussed and there was a discussion on the drafts of the documents of the roundtable deliberations. It was judged that there exist conditions for the formulation of a joint standpoint on the main points of dialogue relating to political, economic, and social reforms. It was agreed that the working teams will continue their work, and that the final plenary session of the roundtable will be held on 5 April.

Jaruzelski Opens Consultative Council Meeting
LD3003042289 Warsaw PAP in English 2337 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Warsaw, March 29—The consultative council attached to the president of the Council of State held its 11th meeting at the Belweder Palace here today. When opening the debate Wojciech Jaruzelski said: "I tried to time this meeting with the final phase of the round table debate. I expect that the opinions to be formulated by members of the council will certainly enrich our joint view of the present and future political and social situation in this country."

The council members were satisfied to upkeep the opinion formulated at their previous meeting that the idea of round table dialogue is right. The fact that this dialogue has taken place was regarded by the council as a breakthrough- making event, the beginning of great changes in Poland.

The discussion produced many individual opinions, among them critical remarks from some council members concerning the time and procedure of the elections, constitutional amendments, the representativeness of the round table participants, and hitherto results of the round table debate.

Some members of the council pointed out that the round table debate attached too little attention to the issues of the ethos of labour, its effectiveness, the impact of the consistent implementation of the economic reform on society's living conditions and on country's development.

They also said that great expectations and forwarded postulates were not always accompanied by the clear establishing of the hierarchy of their importance and implementing possibilities.

The meeting stressed that the round table discussions lacked so important a subject as the consolidation of nations moral values, without which the vision of Poland's development would be faulty and incomplete.

Many speakers said that the condition and the foundation for the laboriously worked out national agreement must be the constant broadening of the basis of this agreement and cooperation of all participants in the round table debate supported by society's understanding of the supreme reasons that link the nation.

Roundtable TU Team's 23 Mar Meeting Reported
AU2903122789 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Mar 89 p 4

[PAP report: "Trade Union Pluralism Team"]

[Text] The "roundtable" team for trade union pluralism held its eighth meeting on 23 March. The meeting, which lasted several hours, again examined a preamble to the team's final document, which is a kind of declaration of intentions by the sides belonging to it. In the end, the meeting adopted a text for the preamble, which reads: "The basis for the team's work was provided by the conviction that it is essential to remove the existing restrictions on the freedom to create and associate oneself in trade unions of workers and farmers. Such a creation of and association in trade unions will be a continuation of the social accords of 1980 and of the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international treaties on human rights, and the conventions of the International Labor Organization. On the one hand, society's desire to legalize 'Solidarity,'

expressed especially in the May and August 1989 protests; and, on the other hand, the political stance of the 10th Plenum of the Polish United Workers Party, have created the conditions for implementing trade union pluralism. Trade union pluralism will create the conditions for a national accord and will extinguish the conflicts surrounding this issue. At the same time, trade union pluralism will encourage democratic changes to the social life of the country."

Aware of the difficulties likely to accompany the implementation of trade union pluralism, the team expects all trade union streams to establish the kind of cooperation at all trade union levels that will preserve the identity of each trade union and prevent a rivalry of claims and confrontation.

Further on, the document says that social and economic stability, which trade union pluralism should encourage, lies in the interests of society. Preventing conflicts and resolving them by other means, so that strikes may only be used as a last resort, is a requirement that stems from the country's difficult economic situation.

All the parties to the accord that will restore trade union pluralism feel responsible for making pluralism a permanent feature and seeing to it that it develops without hindrance. The team stresses that the principles of this pluralism have been worked out in a climate of joint activity, marked by a desire and determination to achieve a constructive accord.

Respecting workers and trade union rights on the one hand, and the interests of society in general on the other, is a requirement of the present situation, in which we can all write a new chapter on the life of Poland.

The team also discussed the problem of those who were dismissed from their employment for their trade union activity after 13 December 1981. The team will return to this topic at its next meeting on 30 March.

Majka Views Progress in Roundtable

AU2903151689 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25-27 Mar 89 pp 1, 2

[Editorial by Jerzy Majka, TRYBUNA LUDU editor-in-chief: "Fairer and Darker Thoughts"]

[Excerpts] Thoughts like to follow a man wherever he goes as soon as they have attached themselves to him. The thoughts that have accompanied me in the past week have been mixed. My thoughts were fair whenever it was clear that the "roundtable" is drawing to an end and that agreement on matters which everyone considers important would prevail over differences on the subject of details. They were dark whenever harsher tones were sounded during the "roundtable," or when news about workers protests and strikes came in. [passage omitted]

The "roundtable" is a great chance for social calm, more harmonious effort, the elimination of destructive activity, and the enrichment of our social lives with a greater variety of views and actions. However, the "roundtable" also gives rise to many question marks, and leaves many fears and doubts unresolved. I think these fears and doubts accompany every party to the dialogue.

Before the "roundtable," the opposition placed pluralism at the top of the list of supreme social values. I have not detected pluralism in the speeches of the opposition's representatives. These people have presented an enviably uniform stance. However, to confirm what our adversaries did not believe, the coalition-government side has presented an entire range of various views, assessments, and stances, and displayed its unity, while being different.

Therefore, another propaganda myth has been shattered. So has another, the myth about the inability to reform socialism.

Those are the fair and dark thoughts that have accompanied me during yet another week. Wishing my readers a good rest, I encourage them to concentrate only on the fair thoughts.

Socioeconomic Committee's 24 Mar Meeting Reported

AU2903134289 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Mar 89 p 4

[Excerpts] PAP—On 24 March, the Council of Ministers Sociopolitical Committee discussed the "roundtable" talks, adopted draft changes to factory social and housing teams, approved a bill on social security for clergymen, and examined the functioning of the penal system.

Representatives of ministries and central offices who belong to various "roundtable" teams and subteams briefed the Sociopolitical Committee on the progress that has been achieved at the "roundtable." On this basis, the Committee made a forecast of the development of the situation in Poland and discussed government tasks stemming from the "roundtable" decisions.

The Committee heard a report by the Public Opinion Research Center about society's interest in the "roundtable." This interest can be described as moderate. Over half the people polled by the Public Opinion Research Center (53 percent) were either hardly interested in the "roundtable," or not interested at all. Asked what kind of results they foresaw, 53 percent of respondents said that the "roundtable" is of political significance, while 39 percent foresaw an improvement in the economic situation. The research into social moods shows that society's mood in March was worse than in January and February, and that economic issues are the factors that affect moods more than anything else.

It is interesting to compare opinions about Solidarity given in March 1989 with the ones given in November 1981. Whereas 77 percent of respondents trusted "Solidarity" in 1981, only 55 percent do so in 1989. At the same time, there is an almost universal acceptance of the call to legalize "Solidarity," although those in favor of it are divided into two groups; those in favor of unconditional and immediate legalization (36 percent of respondents), and those who maintain that "Solidarity" should be legalized on condition that it accepts the chief terms dictated by the authorities (45 percent). This latter group has increased by 3 percent since February. Last December, 32 percent of respondents said that they would join a legal "Solidarity," whereas only 29 percent said they would do so in February and March. Over half of respondents (52 percent) believed that an accord will only be reached on some issues, not all of them, and 23 percent said that an accord would be reached on most issues. There was an almost unanimous conviction, expressed by 80 percent of respondents, that the authorities and the opposition should aim toward an accord with consistency and determination. [passage omitted]

Finally, the Sociopolitical Committee discussed changes to the Polish penal system. Romuald Soroko, director general of the Justice Ministry, told the committee that there are about 67,000 people in Polish prisons today. There were 116,000 people in prison in 1986. Since then, the number has been declining steadily as a result of changes to penal policy and an annual drop in crime by about 6 percent. Some 54 percent of those in prison are hardened criminals, about 6 percent are adolescents, and about 3 percent are women.

Despite constant modernization, prison facilities are in a state of neglect. Some buildings are decades old.

The Central Council of Penal Establishments has prepared new rules governing imprisonment and temporary custody. These are now being discussed by various ministries. It is intended to complete the current modernization of prisons by 1995. This involves improving sanitary conditions and medical and social facilities. However, what is of key importance, said the committee, is a reform to the Penal Code, which is the basis of the prison system in force in Poland. Without amendments to this code, it is not possible to make the prison system more humane. Although work on amending criminal law, including the Penal Code, is in progress, this work must be accelerated if Poland is to discharge its obligations under international law, especially the pact on civil and political rights and UN conventions that ban torture and other cruel, inhuman, and degrading ways of treating or punishing people. The foreign minister recently asked the State Council to ratify this convention.

Jonkisz Addresses Sejm on Draft Election

AU2903121189 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Mar 89 p 3

[Speech by Wladyslaw Jonkisz, member of the State Council, at the 22 March Sejm session in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] With the State Council's approval, I hereby present draft rules governing elections to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic and Senate. These rules derive from the fundamental paths of changes to institutions of the political system and from the suggested changes to election rules specified in the programmatic documents of the Polish United Workers Party, United Peasant Party, Democratic Party, and Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, as well as from decisions reached as a result of the "roundtable" talks.

The implementation of these programs constitutes a profound restructuring of the pattern of Polish state, public, and economic life, which has become an objective necessity.

The point is to create the kind of reform-oriented coalition that, while taking into account diversification and the overcoming of mistrust and prejudices, will make it possible to mobilize social energy for the sake of effectively solving acute problems.

The point is to fulfill a vision of socialism where diversified pluralistic interests assume dramatically greater rights.

The provisions of the election rules which I am now presenting before the Sejm are a part of the measures that are derived from those very ideas. Special emphasis has been placed on expanding the influence of citizens and their organizations on the compilation of lists of candidates, and on securing genuine possibilities of election for candidates who possess equal election chances of being elected. [passage omitted]

The draft rules state that Polish citizens shall elect their representatives in parliament from among candidates who acknowledge the constitutional principles concerning the country's sociopolitical system.

Parliamentary elections will be held on the basis of the declaration entitled "What Is It That Joins Poles." The rules confirm the principles of universality, equality, and directness of elections, and of voting by secret ballot.

The principle whereby Sejm deputies are elected on the basis of regional lists and a single national list has been upheld. The number of deputies elected on the basis of the national list will be fixed by the State Council at no more than 10 percent of the overall number of deputies. [passage omitted]

Having presented the draft election rules before the PPR Sejm, I move that they be examined.

Sejm Committees on Constitution, Electoral Laws

LD2903020289 Warsaw PAP in English 2041 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Warsaw, March 28—Extraordinary committees set up during the 45th Sejm (Polish parliament) plenary meeting to examine draft amendments to the Polish

Constitution, draft electoral law to the Sejm and draft electoral law to the Senate, draft law on associations and draft laws on trade unions held their meetings here today.

The extraordinary committee established to review draft amendments to the Polish Constitution discussed general assumptions of the planned changes of the main law. It stressed that a fragmentary nature of the planned changes was a derivative of the current socio-political situation in Poland and was imposed by a need to quickly make necessary regulations of the status and powers of the main organs of state authority. The amendments to the Constitution considered now do not eliminate the need for comprehensive amendments to the main law, planned to take place in 1991. The committee will hold its next meeting on March 30.

The extraordinary committee set up to examine draft electoral laws to the Sejm and senate focused on the former body. It stressed a single character of the legal act in question and decided to give up—in tune with the autoamendment of the Council of State—holding the elections on the basis of the declaration "that which unites Poles" and using the institution of district electoral lists. The lists will be replaced with list of candidates for particular mandates in a given district. The meeting also opted for reinstating the institution of persons of trust who—in the opinion of the committee—would consolidate the position of particular candidates. The committee will hold its next meeting on March 30.

Death Toll Rises as Kosovo Clashes Continue

Urosevac Protesters Sentenced

LD2903141989 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Urosevac, 29 Mar (TANJUG)—The Urosevac magistrates' court has sentenced 65 persons for participation in hostile demonstrations in Urosevac between 24 and 27 March. Fifteen have been sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment and 41 to 30 days' imprisonment. Nine minors were given 15-day prison sentences, which is the maximum, while two other minors were given protective measures.

The internal affairs organs have brought charges against 75 demonstrators in the last 4 days.

Klina Reportedly 'Peaceful'

LD2903205489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1611 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Summary] Klina, 29 Mar (TANJUG)—The situation in Klina was apparently peaceful today, and work in collectives continued normally. However, the Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection (ONO and DSZ) and the Klina LC [League of Communists] Municipal Committee warned at today's joint session of possibilities of unrest by Albanian nationalists. Political activists are working nonstop here, examining the political situation with the working people, and explaining to them the goals and background of Albanian nationalists and separatists. The situation in Istok is similar, where there were no excesses today. A widespread differentiation has been announced by those who are known to be "on the other side."

Police Mobilize in Pec, Decani

LD2903174489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Pec, 29 Mar (TANJUG)—This afternoon Albanian nationalists and separatists tried to organize demonstrations in Pec and the environs of Decani. At about 1530 in the vicinity of the railway station in Pec, about 150 demonstrators tried to push their way through to the center of town, but were dispersed in several minutes thanks to the fast and efficient intervention of the police. There were no injuries. The 18 loudest and most aggressive demonstrators were detained.

At the same time in Istinic village near Decani, a group of Albanians tried to organize riots, but they left quickly after talks with political activists.

Ljubljana Radio Report

AU3003105189 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1700 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Report from special correspondent in Pristina; name indistinct]

[Text] Large crowds of people gathered at both official funerals—in Suvar Reka and (?Vreoci) near Pristina—of the militiamen who fell in the fighting with the Albanian demonstrators on Monday [27 March]; both funerals passed without any incident. When and how the numerous Albanian demonstrators killed in the demonstrations on the road to Podujevo, in Podujevo itself, in Titova Mitrovica, Zur, Dusanovo, and other places, are buried cannot be learned from official sources, of course.

In all the places where fighting between the demonstrators and the personnel of the joint militia units took place in the past days, the day of calm was used for meetings of the committees for all-people's defense, at which the latest events were assessed and actions for the coming days agreed upon.

In Decani, where three demonstrators were shot yesterday, most attention was devoted to the question of who fired the shots. It was noted that shots were fired from residential houses and attics. In Podujevo it was noted that the villagers of (?Sekiraca) were the most aggressive.

It was agreed in Pec that because of the disturbed interethnic relations in the alcoholic drinks plant, social protection measures and compulsory work orders will be introduced. Zur near Prizren, where an 18-year-old Albanian lost his life yesterday, is also completely isolated today.

In Dusanovo, a group of 300 Albanians who wanted to bury one of the three villagers killed in the demonstrations was prevented from attending the funeral.

In Pristina, discussions on whether it is true that 21 people died in the latest demonstrations are continuing. If one talks with Albanians, they assert that there have been many more dead and that evidence is provided by the number of coffins delivered to the Pristina Clinical Center: there were more than 100.

Official representatives assert that the Albanian nationalists inflate the number of dead on purpose, so that they may cause indignation among the ethnic Albanians and provoke a desire for revenge among them.

Everybody in Kosovo is convinced that today is indeed the calm before the storm. The storm is thought to be heralded by the subdued prediction that the Albanian nationalists will organize an armed uprising with its obvious aims, under the pretext that they struggle for the 1974 Constitution and the rights of ethnic Albanians in the SFRY.

Of course, there is great tension in the air and fear of disaster. Nobody knows when and how the Albanians will strike again.

Victim's Name Released

LD2903174989 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1709 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Gnjilane, 29 Mar (TANJUG)—Halit Redzepi, secretary of the Gnjilane security center, told journalists in an official statement this afternoon that Agim Rasiti succumbed to injuries sustained during the demonstrations the day before yesterday. The demonstrator was injured by a bullet.

According to the official statement by Zivojin Cukic, secretary of the Gnjilane LC [League of Communists] Municipal Committee, the security organs did not use firearms, despite the fierce clashes with the demonstrators on Monday and Tuesday. The traces of bullets were, however, found on panzer shirts of several militiamen. There are also other signs that individuals among the demonstrators were armed. Detailed investigations will be carried out into the case of the demonstrator who died.

More Demonstrators Die

LD2903183589 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1751 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Pristina, 29 Mar (TANJUG)—According to the latest reliable information, another two demonstrators today succumbed to the injuries they sustained during destructive demonstrations by Albanian nationalists and separatists. The number of people killed in the course of attacks on the integrity and constitutional system of Yugoslavia yesterday and the day before yesterday has thus risen to 23. Hostile bullets have killed two members of the security forces, and 21 demonstrators have been killed in the clashes.

Most of the demonstrators killed yesterday were in Decani, where four died, while two participants in separatist unrest died in Dusanovo.

Account of Violence in Decani

LD2903184789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1757 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Pristina, 29 Mar (TANJUG)—Everything taken into account, it looks as if the fiercest demonstrations organized in the past few days by Greater Albanian nationalists and separatists in Kosovo have been in Decani. According to official information, which is still incomplete, four demonstrators died in this town. Three of them are identified, the fourth is still unidentified.

According to information so far, this is the largest number of dead in one place. Ten demonstrators were seriously and minorly injured in the enemy demonstrations, which were extremely destructive. The figure of 14 injured policemen indicates the degree of aggressiveness of the Albanian demonstrators. Shots were fired at policemen from several sides, and even from roofs and houses. Three buses and eight cars, mostly police vehicles, were demolished.

Many roofs of nearby houses and windowshops in the center of Decani were demolished in the 2-hour destructive attacks of Albanian separatists, in which about 1,000 people took part. The atmosphere in this town today was tense, despite the apparent peace.

Political organs of the municipality embarked on the social activity of calming the situation and explaining the aims and background of yesterday's attack on the social order and integrity of the country. All (political organs) held sessions, and afterwards held talks with educational workers and residents of the surrounding villages.

Today Cemajl Sahatciu, vice president of the Kosovo Assembly, and Dragoljub Dimic, member of the political aktiv of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, were in Decani. It is essential to stop misinformation from circulating after yesterday's dramatic events, the Municipal Committee of the Decani League of Communists stresses.

Compliance With Movement Order

LD2903194289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1859 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Pristina, 29 Mar (TANJUG)—Pristina's streets were deserted some time before 2000 hours (1800 GMT) again this evening. An occasional passerby or an occasional vehicle can be seen. At approximately 2030 hours (1830 GMT) the streets were completely empty.

Other information indicates that the situation is the same in other populated places in the province. This illustrates that the order on the ban on movement between 2000 in the evening and 0500 in the morning is being respected. During this period, movement is allowed only with special passes in special cirumstances, and only in a limited quantity.

'Deceptive' Peace in Kosovo

LD2903224389 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2135 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Pristina, March 29 (TANJUG)—A deceptive and frail peace reigns today in the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo, where a curfew was imposed on Monday following violent demonstrations by separatists who want "greater Albania." Attempts by ethnic Albanian separatists to stage demonstrations in Pec and near Decani were quickly thwarted by police.

The latest tide of demonstrations in Kosovo started last Thursday when the provincial assembly upheld the proposed changes to the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia. The death toll has risen to 23—two policemen

and 21 demonstrators—while 25 policemen and 45 demonstrators were injured. Four demonstrators were killed in the most violent demonstrations which took place in Decani.

The amendments to Serbia's Constitution were proclaimed yesterday at a formal session of the republican assembly. This marked the establishment of Serbia's sovereignty over its entire territory, including Kosovo and the other province, Vojvodina, after a spell of 15 years.

There were no attempts at large-scale demonstrations or work stoppages in Kosovo today. Mines are gradually resuming normal operation. It was announced that more and more miners are daily reporting for work, and that the production process is returning to normal. Schools and universities are still closed by a decision of the provincial government. Throughout the province, shops are being supplied with essential products without major difficulties.

The lull is being used for stepping up political activity in municipalities and communes. Consultations with officials from schools and other institutions were held in Gnjilane and Urosevac, the scenes of the largest demonstrations, to explain to young people, including many indoctrinated with separatism, that they are on the wrong path. Members of the Kosovo Presidency are also among the people, to contribute by personal efforts and authority towards stabilization of the very serious situation in Kosovo.

Jetulah Kuci, 31, Podujevo police chief and father of four children, and policemen Miroljub Tanaskovic, 34, killed by Albanian separatists on Monday, were buried today in their home towns of Suva Reka and Laplje Selo respectively. Kuci and Tanaskovic fell victim to those who in the most brutal way rose against the socialist self-management system, brotherhood and unity of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, it was stated in funeral orations. In addition to many citizens, the funerals were attended by senior Yugoslav, republican and provincial party officials. Yugoslav State Presidency President Raif Dizdarevic, party president Stipe Suvar, interior secretary Petar Gracanin and other officials sent telegrams of condolences.

The demonstrations, a continuation of the 1981 counterrevolution, are aimed against Yugoslavia's constitutional system and security and characterized by a high level of organization, obstinacy and aggressiveness, the Presidency of the Kosovo provincial party committee said today. The political-security situation in the province is dramatic, the Presidency said, adding that it will not abandon the determined policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the League of Communists of Serbia and the League of Communists of Kosovo.

Slovenian party leader Milan Kucan on Wednesday told a meeting of reserve officers from Slovenia that what happened in Kosovo was a conflict between Albanian separatists, on one side, and the Yugoslav state and forces representing it, on the other. This is tragic, but, viewed from the political and human standpoints, less tragic than a direct conflict on the national basis, Kucan said, stressing that everything has to be subordinated to preventing further bloodshed in Kosovo.

Member of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee Presidency Ratomir Vico said at a consultaiton of Serbian youth in Velika Plana that the counterrevolution in Kosovo is a consequence of a long-standing erroneous political evaluation and bureaucratized policy.

The Yugoslav and Kosovo trade union organizations today appealed to all union organs, organizations and members to consistently engage in the implementation of constitutional changes and economic and social reforms.

Noting that through the armed clashes between demonstrators and police the political situation in Kosovo is assuming characteristics of a gross attack on the constitutional system of Yugoslavia, the youth organization of the Republic of Croatia expressed readiness to help stabilize the situation in the province by all legitimate means.

Round-Up of State of Communes

AU2903192289

[Editorial Report] Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian, in its regular newscast at 1700 GMT on 29 March, broadcasts an approximately 10-minute bloc of studio reports on the situation in various communes. An announcer says that in Djakovica, "work progressed normally today," following yesterday demonstrations "from positions of Albanian nationalism," during which "there were no injured." The situation in Lipljan Commune is said to be "calm" today and "the special measures proclaimed by the SFRY Presidency are being observed," while local miners returned to work. In Titovo Mitrovica, the local People's Defense and Social Self-Protection Committee is reported to have examined the tasks arising from the decisions adopted by various federal bodies on Kosovo. In Vucitrn Commune, the local trade unions council is reportedly calling on the working class and the population "not to heed the provocations of the Albanian nationalists"; the situation in this commune is described as "severe and complicated," although normal work has been resumed in most places.

In Gnjilan Commune, the situation is still "severe and complicated," according to an assessment made today by the local People's Defense and Social Self-Protection Committee, but "normal work has resumed." Two groups attempted to stage demonstrations late last night, but were hindered by the security forces. The announcer goes on to say that according to the Pec Commune

People's Defense and Social Self-protection Committee the situation there is still "severe and complicated, but work has been resumed at full capacity."

The report also mentions visits made to various communes by members of the provincial LC committee and the Kosovo Presidency, at which they were informed by local bodies on the general situation.

In Urosevac Commune, consultations were held between local party officials and school directors to prepare for the normal resumption of classes in various schools. Similar consultations are also said to have been held in some other communes.

The situation in Podujevo Commune is described as "good," following yesterday's demonstrations from "positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism." A "relatively stable situation" is also said to prevail in Klinja Commune, where "no large gatherings of people were observed today." A similar report also describes the situation in Istok Commune, where local bodies are reported to have met to examine the overall situation, and "all working organizations are now functioning normally." In Suva Reka Commune, however, the situation is said to be "rather severe and complicated, with a tendency to worsen," according to the commune's general People's Defense and Social Self-Protection Committee.

Mine Situation Updated

LD3003091789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0926 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Pristina, 30 Mar (TANJUG)—Things were peaceful this morning in Kosovo. After a further night of curfew, things came to life this morning on the streets of Pristina and other places in Kosovo.

Not one work stoppage has been registered in work collectives.

At the Goles mine, an increasingly large number of employees are coming in to work: 110 out of 119 miners on the first shift began work in the pit this morning, and 173 out of 189 separation and processing workers turned up, while only 5 employees were absent in the joint services.

At Stari Trg, 271 worked the third shift last night. Only 17 miners were absent.

40 Deaths Reported in Zur

AU3003132789 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1312 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Pristina/Vienna—The forced clearing of a residential area for the purpose of stationing troops has claimed at least 40 lives today. This is reported by Albanians from Kosovo who live in exile in Vienna who have received information by telephone.

According to them, the village of Zur near Prizren in the troubled province was cleared, and the population put up fierce resistance. More than 1,000 people are said to have barricaded themselves in the Obilic power plant. In Glovoz, the military have requisitioned the homes of miners. In contrast to this, Yugoslav sources report bloody clashes during an attack on a police station.

Officials, Bodies React to Kosovo Events

Mitrovic Expresses Regret

LD2903200789 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1852 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Belgrade, March 29 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Aleksandar Mitrovic said today that the situation in the autonomous province of Kosovo, where Albanian chauvinists and separatists have been demonstrating for a week now, occasionally clashing with security forces, can be expected to calm down soon.

We shall do everything aimed at lifting the special measures imposed by the Yugoslav Presidency in Kosovo more than a month ago so that local authorities can take over control of the situation there, stressed Mitrovic at a press conference for foreign partners.

The Yugoslav deputy prime minister expressed the regret that clashes between demonstrators and security organs could not have been avoided, but underlined Yugoslavia's resolve to use all means in the defence of its territorial integrity and constitutional order.

Security organs were ordered to shoot only if attacked and that happened in Podujevo, Pristina and Decani, said Mitrovic. At no time did the police directly exchange fire with the demonstrators, except in the village of Zur where the police station was attacked, said Mitrovic.

He repeated that the death toll of the seven-day Kosovo demonstrations was two policemen and 19 demonstrators, adding that most of the casualties among the demonstrators were hit by shots fired from the crowd or from rooftops and windows of surrounding buildings. He said that the developments in Kosovo can be regarded as a "last-ditch effort of reformist groups."

Meanwhile, it was announced in Pristina that another two demonstrators succumbed to their wounds.

Smole Speaks on Situation

AU3003115889 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1700 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] This afternoon the Communal Conference of the Socialist Alliance in Novo Mesto arranged a conversation with Joze Smole on political events, pluralism, and the renovation of the Socialist Alliance.

In his opening speech, Smole first touched on the present situation in Kosovo, expressed regret at the bloodshed, and stressed that Slovenia supports the affirmation of a legal state and the assurance of peace and coexistence to all who live in Kosovo. The most important thing now is that the situation calm down and that the madness of recent days end, Joze Smole said.

We must do everything to abolish the emergency measures in Kosovo as soon as possible, as well as to begin settling the affairs in Kosovo in a normal way. Joze Smole also drew attention to the fact that the constitutional consolidation of the Republic of Serbia means even greater obligations of the republic in affirming the rule of law throughout its territory, including Kosovo.

At the same time Smole, warned that the Kosovo events prevent us from solving some major difficulties in Yugoslavia, distracting us from the struggle against inflation, from the transformation of the economic system, and from the reforms (?of ideas).

Serbian Assembly Hears Report

AU2903145289 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] On the 2d day of the work of the Serbian Assembly, delegates heard a report by the republican Executive Council on the current security situation in Kosovo. The situation is extremely dramatic and is changing from one moment to the next. Here is a report by Olivija Rusovac:

Enemies in Kosovo are opposing the organs of authority in destructive demonstrations and in the provocation of the most dangerous conflicts and bloodshed, said Radmilo Bogdanovic, Serbian secretary for internal affairs.

The demonstrations which took place the day before yesterday [27 March] were characterized by a high degree of organization with clear elements of an armed uprising and street battles. Extreme brutality and aggressiveness to the point of fanaticism were displayed. It was estimated that 14,000 demonstrators took part in protests on 27 March, and were opposed by about 2,400 militia men. The security forces used firearms only at critical moments, said Bogdanovic, who added:

[Begin Bogdanovic recording] It should be mentioned that militia men avoided clashes with the demonstrations in side streets and city districts—at one point, individual or smaller groups of security workers were surrounded there—from which the strongest fire was directed against them. As a result of this, the consequences and, above all, human casualties, were considerably lower than they could objectively have been, considering the fanaticism and brutality of demonstrators.

At the moment, the security situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo continues to be dramatic and is changing from one moment to the next. Therefore, the valid measures must now be completely implemented, and the situation in which we prematurely reject use of force against open and impudent enemies should not be repeated. [end recording]

Kosovo LC Criticizes Action

AU2903155189 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1514 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Milivoje Mihajlovic report from Pristina]

[Text] My colleague Nebojsa Spajic has just given me a statement from the session of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee [PC] of the League of Communists [LC] of Kosovo.

It says in the statement: Destructive actions by hostile forces are directed against the constitutional order and security of the country and are directly opposed to the implementation of party conclusions on Kosovo. They are characterized by a high degree of organization, persistence, and aggression.

The security organs, it says in the statement, have acted promptly, effectively, and in line with the law. The deaths of Jetulah Kuci and Miroljub Tanaskovic, who were victims of nationalist havoc and (?blindness), have seriously affected all progressive people in Kosovo.

According to the aims and the activities of the forces behind them, these demonstrations, it is assessed in this statement, are in line with the crudest counterrevolutionary activity, with which these forces want to threaten the constitutional order, integrity, and security of the country. The further unfavorable development of events could lead to even more serious and tragic consequences; therefore, it is essential to prevent a further deterioration of the situation and the endangerment of people's lives and property, through consistent respect for the measures that have been taken, and above all through political work and action. It is most important to do everything to prevent a further deterioration and deepening of interethnic relations and national divisions, which are already bad.

It is stated further that the latest hostile demonstrations have not been met with wide support from working people and citizens. The members of the Kosovo LC PC Presidium are unanimous in their assessment that they will not deviate from the established policy of the LC of Yugoslavia, the Serbian LC, and the Kosovo PC in the face of assaults by Albanian nationalists and separatists. With this aim, the entire membership of the Kosovo LC and all progressive forces are called upon to persist consistently, (?insistently), and through energetic ideopolitical action in (?uncovering) all hostile activity.

It is also stated that the Kosovo LC PC Presidium has decided that the next session of the Kosovo PC will be held on 1 April 1989.

Officers Encourage Unity

LD2903141789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Pristina, 29 Mar (TANJUG)— The Presidium of the Kosovo Provincial Conference of the Reserve Officers' Federation called at its session today on all reserve officers in Kosovo to show—in these difficult and dramatic moments of the battle for the defense of sovereignty, integrity and the constitutional system of our country—an extremely responsible attitude toward the duties and tasks before them. The Presidium calls on the membership of this organization to "close its ranks in a resolute struggle for the realization of the stances and measures undertaken by the top state and party organs of the SFRY, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the struggle against enemies acting from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism".

Reserve officers, by their involvement and personal example, must contribute to the preservation of public order and peace, show a high degree of awareness, devotion, patriotism, and responsibility for the preservation of the brotherhood and unity of all nations and nationalities. These virtues must be displayed in particular among working people, citizens, and young people everywhere where they work and live, the statement stressed.

Mitrovic Elected Pristina Assembly President

LD2903154389 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1419 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Pristina, 29 Mar (TANJUG)—The Pristina Socialist Alliance of Working People [SAWP] Municipal Conference Presidium has called on the working people and citizens of this municipality to stay away from the hostile actions, provocations, and demonstrations of Albanian nationalists and separatists directed against the destruction of the country's constitutional system.

The Presidium noted that the situation in the municipality is very complex and serious. Political activists are being charged with on-the-spot activities. The agreement is that top officials should act in the most problematic local communities, like Vranjevac.

Izet Sehu, president of the Pristina Municipal Trade Union Council, briefed the participants in the meeting on attempts by Albanian workers to organize gatherings in the Ramiz Sadiku construction-industrial combine. A (?militant) group of workers halted production for a while at the Kosovo B thermoelectric plant yesterday and made attempts to break into the command room. However, they were prevented from doing this by workers themselves and by the managers of this work organization. Sehu also said that no excesses were recorded this morning in Pristina's collectives, and that work was proceeding as normal.

Today The SAWP municipal conference Presidium also endorsed the proposal to elect Zivojin Mitrovic, previously secretary of the Pristina League of Communists Municipal Committee, as president of the Pristina Municipal Assembly.

Former Official Azemi's Resignation Accepted

AU2903184089 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] At a meeting held today, the Pristina League of Communists [LC] Communal Committee assessed the circumstances in which Husamedin Azemi made the firm decision to resign from his post as chairman of the Presidium of the committee on 27 February. The committee expressed its approval for the earlier conclusions reached by the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium concerning Husamedin Azemi's resignation, and decided that there was no basis for his resignation. Proceeding from this, the committee believes that there are no grounds for his dismissal from the position of chairman of the committee.

However, proceeding from his personal stand and his persistent request that he not carry on in this function, as well as the fact that he is still a member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, the Pristina LC Communal Committee Presidium decided to accept his resignation with regret.

Human Rights Committee Set Up in Titograd

LD2903041189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1349 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Text] Titograd, 28 March (TANJUG)—At the initiative of the Conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Montenegro, a human rights committee was set up in Titograd today to protect, respect, and promote human rights. As stated, this body will work professionally, morally, and responsibly in the spirit of the best traditions of international law.

The committee will be an organ of conscience which, with its authority and not its power, and by issuing commands, will bring its influence to bear on the development of the culture of human rights, on a higher level of information to citizens about the rights to which they are entitled, and on the establishment of a humane and responsible community. The committee will also render concrete help to everyone in need of it.

Dr Milorad Perovic, professor of criminal law at the Titograd Faculty of Law, has been elected president of the human rights committee, which has 34 members.

Urosevac Youth Federation Leader Resigns

LD2703155889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in English 1352 GMT 27 Mar 89

[Text] Urosevac, 27 Mar (TANJUG)—Ali Sabani, president of the Municipal Conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Urosevac, today tendered his irrevocable resignation from that office "because of his objective responsibility for the recent events and because of

the high rate of participation of young people in the demonstrations from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism."

Ali Sabani will remain a member of the Presidium of the Municipal Conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth. Sabani is also a member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee.

Bahri Sejdiju, a Presidium member and graduate economist employed in the Tefik Canga timber combine, has been elected acting president of the Municipal Conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth.

Some Pristina TV Equipment Switched Off

LD2903083389 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1343 GMT 28 Mar 89

[Excerpt] Pristina, 28 Mar (TANJUG) —Pristina radio and TV has informed its TV viewers that the federal radio communications inspector, on the basis of the powers vested in him by the federal Law on Communications, has ordered the TV broadcasting equipment in Globocica and Bajrak, which are in Kacanik municipality, to be switched off.

A statement issued in this connection today by the [Kosovo] Provincial Committee For Information notes that as a result, 19 settlements in Kacanik Municipality now do not have an opportunity to watch Pristina TV programs and the Belgrade TV first program. The federal radio communications inspector has shut off the repeaters in Bajrak and Globocica because Pristina radio and television do not have a permit to use these repeaters. [passage omitted]

Slovenia's Smole Interviewed on Country's Future

AU2903090089 Vienna DER STANDARD in German 29 Mar 89 p 3

[Interview with the president of the Slovene Socialist Alliance, Joze Smole, by Karl Bertram Steiner: "Recommendation for Yugoslavia's Future: EFTA—Council of Europe—EC"; place and date not given]

[Text] Klagenfurt/Ljubljana—STANDARD: Will Yugoslavia survive the current conflict as a multination state?

Smole: The leading role of a single party must be curtailed by all means. The required economic reforms will automatically be followed by political and social reforms.

STANDARD: What importance do you attribute to private ownership?

Smole: The creation of pluralistic ownership structures and the reduction of state influence in favor of private initiatives should lead to a balance between private and public ownership.

STANDARD: Do you think that the Serbian behavior in Kosovo might set a precedent?

Smole: The Slovenes are against the state of emergency that has been imposed. This is not an instrument for solving social and political problems. Such measures like those taken in Kosovo can only be initiated upon the request of the republic in question; this would never happen in Slovenia. We are a sovereign nation and republic and make our own decisions. Attempts to endanger the principle of consensus in Yugoslavia might have serious consequences.

STANDARD: Do you think Slovenia would be in a position to handle concentrated Serbian attacks?

Smole: Yes, we insist on our democratic ideas. Those who call us counterrevolutionaries should be aware of the fact that the greatest counterrevolution in Yugoslavia is the inflation rate, which now stands at over 400 percent.

STANDARD: What are Slovenia's relations with the other republics like?

Smole: We are linked with Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina by a joint cultural tradition. However, this is not an anti-Serbian coalition. We simply are closer to Europe. Slovenia's commitment to the Alps-Adriatic working group has often been the target of criticism; the media have repeatedly accused us of wanting to restore the Austro-Hungarian empire. One cannot take such theoretical speculations seriously.

STANDARD: How do you assess the formation of partylike groups in Slovenia?

Smole: This does not necessarily lead to a classical multiparty system.

STANDARD: Now, a few words on Yugoslavia's European policy.

Smole: The first steps should be an agreement with the European Free Trade Association [EFTA] and full membership in the Council of Europe. Subsequently, relations should be established with the EC. The necessity of participating in the overall European development would force Yugoslavia to implement democratic principles, such as pluralism and strict observance of human rights in the country. 0

New Montenegrin Executive Council Members Named

LD2903172189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1001 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Summary] Titograd, 29 Mar (TANJUG): Today delegates of the three chambers of the Montenegrin Assembly elected a new republican Executive Council. The new

president of the Montenegrin Executive Council is Dr Radoje Kontic. Blagoje Lucic, Mladen Vukcevic, and Milan Filipovic are new members of the republican Executive Council.

The following are the new republican secretaries: Vladimir Boljevic for national defense; Pavle Bulatovic for internal affairs, Mihailo Nikolic for justice and administration; Slavko Drljevic for finance; and Vojin Djukanovic for economic affairs. The new presidents of the republican committees are: Miodrag Lekic for education, science, and culture; Dragan Vukcevic for foreign relations; Jusuf Fetahovic for agriculture, forestry, and water management; Zarko Rakcevic for urban planning, construction, and housing and communal affairs; Dr Pavle Ban for labor, health, disabled veterans, and social policy; and Bogdan Cosovic for information.

Direction of Party Reform Document Explained

AU2903164489 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Mar 89 p 5

[Second installment of Ivan Torov article on document concerning the direction of the party's transformation: "Pluralism Along a Progressive Line"; first installment appears in 28 Mar East Europe DAILY REPORT, p 60]

[Text] While quite clearly defining the position of the party, the authors of the Basic Directions of the Transformation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] believe that "the LCY should be a revolutionary organization which, as the vanguard of the working class, acts within the political system of socialist self-management on the implementation of the direct and historical interests of the class...."

They proceed from Marxism as a view of revolution and the theoretical-methodological tool to analyze social relations and trends, both in the modern world and in our country. The League of Communists [LC] should base its policy on the results of research work and should constantly verify its program ideas, critically reexamine, augment, and change them in line with all the achievements of contemporary social thought and practice. In opposing reactionary, antisocialist, and anticommunist ideas, the LC should use only arguments before the widest public.

Democracy Without a Struggle for Power

On what, according to the authors, should the LC insist in the political system in order to make a full contribution to renovating the concept of socialism? It should insist, above all, that the modern working class play the role of the leading social-class subject in society; that the Yugoslav economy develop as an open economy; that economic competition be made possible within a unified Yugoslav market.

It is stressed in particular that working people and citizens should be permitted to actively participate—either directly or through their representatives, delegates, and delegations—in the resolution of all issues in their social life and work, and to elect their own representatives in democratic elections. In this respect, it is emphasized that the essence of the democracy advocated by the LCY is the socialist self-management of working people and citizens, and not a fight among political parties for power and about power.

Attention should also be paid to the attitude of the commission that the LCY more quickly rid itself of the belief that the political system depends solely on its projects and methods. However, it is openly admitted that the LC and its activity will—considering the very nature of socialism as a society in a transitional period—still characterize the dual nature of its functions: those functions which belong in essence to a political party, and others which are characterized by a future, no-party society of producers which have been freely associated through self-management and all citizens, and which should be created exclusively through the force of conscience and arguments and the personal example of Communists.

These essentially different functions cannot be separated mechanically, but are intertwined and merged in the process of historical trends toward a no-party political democracy which also brings with it the domination of a political party.

A Guarantee of Freedom, the Expression of Interests

As was expected, in the proposed study much space has been devoted to the attitude of the LCY toward political pluralism in a socialist self-managing society. We cite several starting points which are politically most significant:

A socialist society, and especially the Yugoslav society, can exist and develop only as a society with distinct social pluralism, which in our country implies above all the pluralism of ownership relations, the pluralism of social-class groups, and the pluralism of ideas and interests;

This (society) must develop solely on democratic achievements, which particularly involves the politically and legally guaranteed freedom to express the different interests, wishes, and ideas of working people and citizens and, in this connection, the right to associate on this basis;

Yugoslavia needs pluralism, that is, its own kind of competition, but also the mutual tolerance of different social and progressive ideas which are relevant for programmic-strategic orientations in the construction and development of socialism;

The development of a completely democratic practice inevitably imposes the establishment of the limits to social, ideological, and political pluralism. Social pluralism should not develop in a direction which would produce exploitation and the domination of some social groups (class, national...) over others. Ideological pluralism should not involve the freedom to openly affirm antihumanist and antidemocratic ideas and ideologies, such as fascist ideology; national, race, and religious intolerance; hatred; totalitarian and terrorist ideas; and so on. Political pluralism should not, however, involve antisocialist political organizations.

According to the authors of this document, the LCY will advocate that all forms of pluralism be developed within the framework of the political system of socialist self-management and the legal state, and not in the direction of the creation of a multiparty system. The Socialist Alliance will have the most important role in this, as the broadest sociopolitical organization and front of socialist forces.

The document on the transformation of the LCY stresses further that the organized expression of the pluralism of interests in the social and political sphere is also linked with a change in the relationship between the LCY and other social and political organizations. Therefore, the authors are advocating that it should be analyzed whether the constitutional provisions concerning the LCY as the entity most responsible for socialist development and the duty of other political organizations to accept the LCY program are an institutional basis on which elements of the political monopoly of the LCY in society are maintained. As concrete examples, the authors cite the tendencies toward trade union political pluralism (the formation of an independent trade union, the greater independence of branch trade unions), as well as attempts to set up political organization outside the Socialist Alliance of Working People [SAWP].

The SAWP on New Foundations

This part explains in more detail about the possible new position of the SAWP. It would have to develop on more elastic principles and go beyond heirarchical logic and the method of work which has remnants of a transmitting role in relation to the LCY and the cadre monopoly of the LCY. The tendency to introduce principles of democratic centralism into organizing the activities of the SAWP would also have to be eliminated.

In order to achieve the desired aims, clearer provisions are necessary in the legal system in connection with the freedoms and rights of citizens to social and political management, as well as the established rules of democratic conduct among all political entities when various programs appear which do not have a socialist orientation, so that their proponents are not just surrendered to the appropriate state regulations.

The basic directions also emphasize the duty to reexamine the delegate link between the LCY and the SAWP and other sociopolitical organizations, and above all to reexamine the nature of the role of the SAWP as the largest sociopolitical organization and as the coordinator of the collective factors within it.

[The following passage appears boxed within the body of the item]

Free Elections, Programs, New Constitution

The new position of the LCY also implies a change in the relationship between sociopolitical organizations and delegate assemblies. The recently adopted constitutional provisions on the direct election of delegates essentially change and strengthen the role of the voters. This implies that the LCY and other sociopolitical organizations associated in the SAWP should appear as the organizers of the direct elections of delegates. Therefore, the corresponding place and role of each of these organizations and their relationship with delegations must be established.

A more precise explanation also requires a question to be asked of the political programs which are put forward at elections: Are these programs the main basis for deciding between several candidates or are they at least one of the criteria, and will the LCY only contribute to a joint program put forward by the SAWP, or will it come forward with its own program in preelection and election debates?

In the context of this pondering and these proposals, the commission for preparing the document on the transformation of the LCY believes that ways of democratizing and transforming (or eliminating) sociopolitical councils should be sought.

At the end of this part of the document, it is said that more radical changes in the position of the LCY in the political system should also require the approval of a new constitution.

Third Installment Published

AU2903182889 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Mar 89 p 7

[Third installment of Ivan Torov article on document concerning the direction of the party's transformation: "Voluntary Entry and Exit"]

[Text] The part of the "Basic Directions of the Transformation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia" [LCY], which deals with the problems within the party is, by character, the most specific part, and offers several proposals for possible changes as well as the direction of thought about future solutions concerning the state and organization of the LCY's work and action.

First of all, this section stresses that a more energetic way of relinquishing the ruling party's position implies that the LCY must organize itself in a way that would facilitate the democratization of its relations and a reexamination of the reasons which caused the members of the LCY to be reduced to mere executors of the leadership's directives.

The transformation of the LCY is a process of the continuous edification of the membership of the League of Communists [LC], its organizations, and leaderships so that they could, through democratic means and the credibility of their views and personal example, win over the people, workers, citizens, and youth; stimulate and direct the transformation of Yugoslav society toward increasingly democratic and humane relations among the people, and free the man and his work.

The democracy in the party and society demands—the authors of the basic directions stress—personalities; active creators, people who are educated, democratic, and communicative; people who would consciously undertake their share of responsibility...as well as members who would consciously accept the struggle of opinions, an open political competition, and a continual public check of their work and the work of their organizations.

Being an LC member should become the expression of a personal voluntary act, an ideological, political, and humanitarian orientation of the progressive man, the citizen of the SFRY who is prepared to use all the rights and to consciously accept the duties of the organization which he voluntarily enters, accepting in this way its program and statute. The voluntary act of joining the LCY, through enrollment and acceptance, implies that a member is free to decide to leave the LCY, something that should not reduce the rights of the basic organizations to evaluate the reasons and circumstances concerning acceptance of and departure from the LC ranks.

This is why this document recommends the establishment of what types of measures should be applied for deviating from or for inconsistencies in implementing the democratically established policy. A member cannot be expelled from the LCY because of his political stand, which proceeds from the orientations as prescribed by the basic program, or because of his critical view, or an alternative proposal presented either in the party organization or publicly—this was the view of the members of the commission in charge of preparing the basic directions of the party reform.

According to the authors of the basic directions, the statue must more precisely explain the expulsion procedure. The expulsion, according to general formulae of "he clashed with the LCY policy," or "he violated the principle of democratic centralism," and similar things, is not objective, because we know from our experience that leadership or other groups that enjoy power in some organizations or communities could make subjective assessments.

Since the general well-known principles on which the unity of the LCY must be based are repeated, the authors of the proposed document warn that today the LCY has a great duty of establishing the causes of the disturbed ideological unity and unity in action. They stress among other things that it is necessary to find a democratic way to solve conflicts among organizations which are members of the unified LCY, and among their leaderships.

All the members, organizations, and organs of the LCY, all its parts, are obliged to work on the unity of the LCY, always proceeding from the program orientations and the joint assessments of all requirements of any given social and economic situation, and taking into account specific conditions for work and the subjectivity of the members and organizations in analyzing and resolving specific problems of a particular area. This would be more productive if it were the result of democratic decisionmaking in the LC, of open and critical discussions about every proposal and its humane, ideological, and practical-political scope and content, if it were a result of unity imposed by an authoritative party leadership. Unity built in this way can neither serve the monolithic role of the LCY in society, nor the nondemocratic actions by various groups in it, nor unprincipled haggling and compromises which hinder the joint action of the forces of socialist consciousness and creativity.

Society, which counts on the free expression of interests and the differences that stem from these interests, needs a cohesive force which would represent and defend the interests of the movement as a whole by harmonizing through a productive synthesis the interests of certain sections, and by not taking the bait of the ruling monolithism [monolitizam] or succumbing to the temptations of particularism.

The great dilemma is how to keep and respect the independent and responsible actions by some sections of the LCY and at the same time achieve the necessary unity in joint activities which would be endorsed by the statute:

The multinational structure of the country, as the Basic Directions of the Transformation of the LCY state, requires the national legitimacy of every constituent element of the LCY. Whenever this legitimacy is threatened by the majority vote, which does happen, the LC loses support in one aspect of our society, in the class-national aspect of our society.

It is particularly important, the document states, to precisely define relations within the LCY between the republican and provincial LC organizations. Some attempts are made in these organizations to accept the principles at the LCY level, which is contrary to the principle of making decisions on essential questions concerning equality among the peoples and nationalities through the majority vote, because one cannot constantly question the national and specific social roots of every republican and provincial organization in its own

community. This will achieve a specific pluralism of different practical and methodological projects for the implementation of the same, joint, and accepted fundamental aims. The second guarantee for unity in the LCY, the essence of which is to reinforce the unity of Yugoslavia as a socialist community tailored to suit the man, is seen in the unity of the fundamental statutory principles of organization, which guarantee the internal democracy of relations in the LCY. In other words, they guarantee the position of the members as persons.

[The remainder of this article appears boxed within the body of the item]

Democratic Centralism Remains (Survives)

The essential question of the LCY transformation is, of course, how the basic principle of democratic centralism will appear in the party's new organization. The commission for preparing the document is in no doubt: There can be no successful transformation of the LC without a real affirmation of both components of democratic centralism.

Developing stands and adopting conclusions in the LC organizations and leaderships imply a free and open dialogue as well as a critical examination of ideas, thoughts, suggestions, and alternatives. The democratic confrontation of arguments unites people in the best possible way; it encourages and speeds up social action and influences people to more boldly change everything within social relations that is not possible to affirm in real life.

A particularly topical question is the question of relations between the majority and the minority in the LC. According to the authors, a unified action must be an action by the majority, but responsibility toward the minority must be present in every LC organization and organ. This means that the majority is obliged to clearly recognize its attitudes toward the views of the minority.

The ability of the Communists to build their policy and stands and realize the set tasks will depend on how advanced the struggle of opinions in the LC organizations and leadership is, as well as on the way the stands are formulated. The stands adopted by the majority members of the organization and the leadership will be binding. They will also be binding for the minority which holds a different view. It would, however, be dangerous if the majority were to use sanctions against those who hold a different view. If the Communists are consistent in their thinking that the validity of their orientations, stands, and ideas is confirmed in practice, then they are obliged to be ready to check in practice the validity of both the opinions of the majority and of the minority.

There will be no democracy inside the party—as the basic directions point out—unless we respect the right of the minority in the LCY to freely retain their own views, against which no sanctions would be applied, provided that the minority respects and implements the decisions which are adopted through a democratic confrontation of arguments.

However, the document warns that nobody can usurp the title of the "most progressive." Bureaucratic automatism and monolithism have not produced results in the progressive changing of the state of affairs. If a resolute struggle against something is needed anywhere, then this struggle is needed to eliminate bureaucratic rust in one's own ranks and to eliminate the bureaucrats that act according to the method of "strong hand" and in this way hinder creativity.

Poll on Most Topical Problems Released

AU1703175089

[Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 13 March on page 7 publishes an approximately 3,500-word item on the results of a telephone poll carried out by BORBA's public opinion research center. The poll was concerned with two questions: 1. "What are the most topical problems in Yugoslavia?"; and 2. "To what extent are problems solvable?"

BORBA's public opinion research center polled a "standard sample" of 140 people who were randomly selected from telephone directories. The sample consisted of "five people from three big cities from each republic and Kosovo, plus a control group of five people from each republic and Kosovo."

The poll was carried out by seven researchers, one from each republic and one from Kosovo.

The following tables show the results of the poll.

Table 1. "What are the most topical problems in Yugoslavia? (according to republics)" [in percentages]

Bosnia		Macedonia	
1. Situation in Kosovo	40	1. Inflation	29.2
2. Inflation	20	2. Unemployment	18.9
3. Unemployment	10	3. Situation in Kosovo	15.5
4. General economic situation	5	4. Interethnic relations	8.6
5. Interethnic relations	5	5. Fall in the standard of living	8.6
6. Debts	5	6. Nationalism	6.9
7. Disagreements in political leadership	5	7. Human relations	5.5
8. Agrokomerc	5	8. Debts	3.4
9. New government's measures	5	9. Counterrevolution	3.4
Slovenia		**Serbia [figures as published]**	
1. Situation in Kosovo	35	1. Situation in Kosovo	40
2. General economic situation	20	2. General economic situation	10
3. Interethnic relations	10	3. Unemployment	8

4. Disagreements in political leadership	10
5. Unemployment	5
6. Inflation	5
7. Army	5
8. Relations between Serbia and Slovenia	5
9. Lack of integration into Europe	5

4. Inflation	8
5. Fall in the standard of living	6
6. Disagreements in political leadership, political conflicts	6
7. Interethnic relations	15
8. Nationalism	15
9. Management crisis	3.5
10. Constitutional changes	3.5
11. Debts	3.5
12. Lack of information	3.5

Croatia

1. General economic situation	30
2. Situation in Kosovo	20
3. Unemployment	5
4. Inflation	5
5. Nationalism	5
6. Interethnic relations	5
7. Disagreements in political leadership	5
8. Management crisis	5
9. Fall in standard of living	5
10. Human relations	5

Montenegro

1. Interethnic relations	27
2.Situation in Kosovo	20
3. General economic situation	20
4. Management crisis	17
5. Lack of information	6
6. Unemployment	5
7. Inflation	5

Kosovo

1. Unemployment	35
2. Situation in Kosovo	20
3. Nationalism	20
4. Disagreements in political leadership	10
5. Constitutional changes	10
6. Management crisis	5

Table 2. "The most topical problems in Yugoslavia" [in percentages] [figures as published]

1. Situation in Kosovo	30.5
2. General economic crisis	15.5
3. Unemployment	12
4. Inflation	10
5. Interethnic relations	8.8
6. Nationalism	6
7. Disagreements in political leadership	4.4
8. Management crisis	4.2
9. Fall in the standard of living	2.7
10. Constitutional changes	0.8
11. Debts	0.7
12. Army	0.7
13. Relations between Serbia and Slovenia	0.7
14. Agrokomerc	0.7
15. New government's measures	0.7
16. Lack of integration into Europe	0.7
17. Human relations	0.4
18. Counterrevolution	0.4
19. Lack of information	0.2

Table 3. "Scale of optimism: To what extent are problems solvable?" [in percentages] [figures as published]

Republic	Solvable	Difficult to solve	Insoluble
Bosnia-Hercegovina	67	28	5
Macedonia	64.5	34	1.5
Slovenia	55	35	10
Serbia	45	40	15
Croatia	60	30	10
Montenegro	60	40	-
Kosovo	70	30	-
SFRY	60	34	5.8

Protest Lodged Against Belgium on Attack

AU2903170389 Paris AFP in English
1621 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Brussels, March 29 (AFP)—Yugoslavia Wednesday protested to Belgium over a petrol-bomb attack Monday night that damaged the Yugoslav Tourism Office in Brussels, the Foreign Ministry said here.

Ambassador Kusan Dimcevski, in a meeting with a senior ministry official, urged an immediate inquiry into the incident and said more must be done to protect Yugoslav lives and property in Belgium, a spokesman said.

At the same time, the Belgian ambassador in Belgrade, Jan Blancquaert, was called to the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry, he said.

The attack, which so far has not been claimed, coincided with a wave of ethnic Albanian unrest in Yugoslavia that, according to an official toll, has left 23 dead and dozens injured. But according to a toll published Wednesday by the Brussels-based committee of expatriate Albanians of Yugoslav origin, the Kosovo Human Rights Committee, 137 have been killed and 370 injured.

The day after the Brussels attack, the Yugoslav Interior Ministry warned of what it called "terrorist acts perpetrated abroad by Albanian nationalists."

Malile's Actions During French Visit Criticized

AU3003074089 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0200 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Albanian Foreign Minister Reis Malile is paying a 2-day official visit to Paris. The visit by the Albanian minister has begun in a pronounced anti-Yugoslav atmosphere, imposed by the French media.

AFP announced that the explosive situation in Kosovo should be among the main topics of the talks between Dumas and Malile. A public announcement that France should discuss the internal affairs of a third country with a foreign statesmen represents a precedent especially because the guest is coming from a country which is openly exhibiting territorial pretensions and is publicly inciting unrest in Yugoslavia.

LE MONDE allowed Albania's minister, even before he had arrived, to besmirch a country with which the French have traditionally friendly relations. In LE MONDE, French readers were able to read Malile's assessment of the Belgrade government's negative stand toward ethnic Albanians in Yugoslavia and the anachronistic behavior of the Yugoslav Government.

What is still unclear is whether by anachronism Malile refers to the fact that Yugoslavia has not administratively turned ethnic Albanians in Kosovo into Yugoslavs as did Tirana with tens of thousands of Serbs, Macedonians, and Montenegrins living in Albania.

Publication Cited on Tirana 'Paternalism'
LD2903163189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1455 GMT 29 Mar 89

[Text] Skopje, March 29 (TANJUG)—The Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia needs no "care" or paternalism of Tirana, and least of all its Stalinist-dogmatist propaganda which incites to a fratricidal war between our nations and nationalities, the Skopje daily NOVA MAKEDONIJA writes on Wednesday [29 March].

The article, written by Dr Saban Sehu, says that gathered round the counter-revolution of Albanian nationalists and separatists are now all reactionary ideologies and forces of the past and present directed against the Yugoslavia of AVNOJ (the wartime parliament which laid foundations to the presentday state) and Tito.

One of the generators of the counter-revolution in Kosovo is the continuing hostile anti-Yugoslav activity by the leadership of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, writes the paper.

For the past four decades, the Albanian leadership has pursued a double-faced policy and used gross slanders, forgeries and intrigues in its alleged "care" about the Albanian nationality's position in socialist Yugoslavia, notes the Skopje daily.

It goes on to say that Tirana's paternalism over the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia constitutes open interference in the country's internal affairs and an expression of Tirana's territorial claims towards Yugoslavia—its province of Kosovo and parts of the Republics of Macedonia and Montenegro.

Experience so far has clearly demonstrated that the ideological-political platform of Albanian nationalists, reflected in their main slogan "Kosovo republic," is deeply reactionary, nationalistic, separatist and disruptive in nature, writes NOVA MAKEDONIJA. It points out that struggle against the counter-revolution of Albanian nationalists and separatists and against all other forms of anti-selfmanagement and anti-socialist actions must be concrete, consistent and energetic.

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